B.S.A. MODEL
No. 2. Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.


# The Bombay Chronicle


B.S.A. Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.



EDITED BY S. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 98 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1921. TWO ANNAS.



SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailings to Plymouth and London. Calling at Marseilles.

All passengers required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1921 | | |
| 25th June | "NEURALIA" | 9,082 |
| 2nd July, | "KASHGAR" | 8,840 |
| 9th " | "KARMALA" | 8,983 |
| 16th " | "DELTA" † | 8,087 |
| 23rd " | "NARKUNDA" * | 16,115 |
| 30th " | "MOREA" | 10,890 |
| 6th August | "CALEDONIA" | 7,572 |
| 13th " | "SYRIA" † | 6,683 |
| 20th " | "MANTUA" * | 10,902 |
| 27th " | "DEVANHA" | 8,092 |

† "DELTA" / "SYRIA" } Through steamers from China calling Bombay for mails only.

* "NARKUNDA" / "MANTUA" } Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

| Date | Steamers | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 4th July | "MANELA" | From Colombo to Straits and China |

* Through steamer from London.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

| Date about | Steamer. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 30th June | BARALA | Karachi & Persian Gulf. |
| 25th " | CHAKLA | Karachi direct Embark 25th |
| 29th " | TAROBA | East & South Africa |

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged at:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

| Steamers | Tons | sailing about | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canadian Leader | 5500 | In August | Montreal |

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 169.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Norway Maru | ..... | 23rd June | 10th June |
| Pakina Maru | K. Yamaguchi | 30th June | 10th July |
| Busbu Maru | .. | 10th July | 22nd July |

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tajima Maru | K. Takano. | 6995. | 11th June | 23rd June. |
| * Kenkon Maru No. 8. | N. Ukai | 4668. | 20th June | 30th June. |
| Tatsuno Maru | G. Ota. | 6995. | 30th June | 11th July. |
| Calcutta Maru | G. Matsushita | 5339. | 19th July | 31st July. |
| †Sanuki Maru | Y. Nakajima | 5872. | 26th July | 2nd August. |
| Totomi Maru | T. Fukaura | 3359 | 31st " | 12th " |
| Wakasa Maru | B. Tsuda | 6074 | 15th Aug. | 29th " |

* This Steamer has no passenger accomodation.
† This Steamer arrives from New York, and Sails for Calcutta via Colombo.

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | 1,00,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | 70,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | 62,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | 40,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | 3,986,320 |

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch, Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interes allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,00 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods ar received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS Opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | £1,800,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | £1,050,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £ 750,000 |
| Reserve Fund | £1,050,000 |

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hongkong | Kuala Lumpur |
| Batavia | Howrah (Calcutta) | Madras |
| Bombay | Kandy | Mauritius |
| Calcutta | Karachi | New York |
| Colombo | Kota Bhru (Kalantan) | Penang |
| Delhi | | Rangoon |
| Galle | | Shanghai |
| | | Singapore |

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL. | |
| 2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ... | 11,25,00,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH 1921. | |
| 75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid ..... | 3,75,00,000 |
| 72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid ..... | 90,47,000 |
| Total ..... | 4,65,47,000 |
| RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 ..... | 3,54,52,666 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 ... | 2,71,31,000 |

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq. (Offg)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta. Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
No. 5, WHITTINGTON AVENUE, E.C. 3.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Agra | Hyderabad Sind |
| Ahmedabad | Indore |
| Ahmedabad City | Jalgaon (East Khandesh) |
| Akola | Jalpaiguri |
| Akyab | Jubbulpore |
| Allahabad | Karachi |
| Alleppy | Lahore |
| Amraoti | Lucknow |
| Bangalore | Madras (Mount Road) |
| Bellary | Madura |
| Benares | Mangalore |
| Bezwada | Masulipatam |
| Berhampore | Moulmein |
| Bimlipatam | Mandalay |
| Bombay (Byculla) | Nagpore |
| Bombay (Mandvi) | Narayangunge |
| Bombay (Sandhurst Road) | Negapatam |
| Broach | Ootacamund |
| Calcutta (Clive St.) | Patna |
| Calcutta (Harrison Road) | Poona |
| Calcutta (Park St.) | Palacole (sub out station to Cocanada) |
| Calicut | Vuetta |
| Cawnpore | Rajahmundry |
| Chandpore (Pay Office) | Rajkot (Kathiawar) |
| Chittagong | Rangoon |
| Cocanada (Outstation Narsapur) | Salem |
| Cochin | Secunderabad |
| Coimbatore | Serajgunj (Pay Office) |
| Colombo | Simla |
| Dacca | Sholapur |
| Delhi | Sukkur |
| Erode | Surat |
| Guntur | Tellicherry |
| Hyderabad Deccan | Trichinopoly |
| (Sub-Agency Parbhani) | Trivandrum |
| | Tuticorin |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or omitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS.—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules. Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | Yen. 100,000,000 |
| Paid Up Capital ..... | Yen. 100,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | Yen. 53,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Batavia. | Kobe. | San Francisco. |
| Bombay. | London. | Seattle |
| Buenos Aires. | Los Angeles. | Shanghai. |
| Calcutta. | Lyons. | Shimonoseki |
| Changchun. | Manila. | Singapore. |
| Dairen. | Nagasaki. | Sourabaya. |
| Fengtien | Newchwang. | Sydney. |
| Hamburg. | New York. | Tientsin. |
| Hankow. | Osaka. | Tokyo. |
| Harbin. | Peking. | Tsinan. |
| Hongkong. | Rangoon. | Tsingtau. |
| Honolulu. | Rio de Janeiro | Vladivostock. |
| Kai Yuan. | Saigon. | |

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixe Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

Securities received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

INSURE YOUR MOTOR (CAR, CYCLE, LORRY) WITH THE BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Head Offices: 123., Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

Agency Applications Invited.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Soorje & Co.)
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha Co.) (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely libera without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security. Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I., 303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital Authorised ..... ... | 50,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Issued ..... | 50,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 47,28,900 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Paid-up ..... | 18,33,254 | 15 | 2 |
| Reserve Funds ..... | 15,70,284 | 2 | 0 |

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hyderabad (Sindh) | Multan City |
| Bombay | Jullundu | Montgomery |
| Cawnpore | Jammu | Peshawar City |
| Calcutta | Jhelum City | Patiala |
| Delhi | Karachi | Quetta |
| D. I. Khan | Kasur | Rawalpindi |
| Ferozepore | Lahore City | Sargodha |
| Gujranwalla | Lyallpur | Sialkot |
| Gojra | Ludhiana | Srinagar |
| Hapur | | Umballa City |
| Moshiarpur | | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK 5%

*Investments mainly in or against Terminable Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimizing to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.*

It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%

*Apply* DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

HEAD OFFICE. 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta. MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

*Incorporated in India 1907.*

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

*For all particulars and forms apply to*

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS. *Branch Secretary* G. N. B. VAZ, *Branch Secretary,* LIPTON'S BUILDING, 83, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Bunder Road, Karachi, M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent,* Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan) W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

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BOMBAY, No. 4.

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Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.

Where orders are booked for you at exhibitors' standard prices without the least addition of any profits.

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THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

24, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

*Trial order is earnestly solicited.*

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA,

Opp. Police Chowkie Null Bazar,

BOMBAY No.

# The Bombay Chronicle

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*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

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*The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.*

*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

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| | Local. | Mofussil |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs. 30 | Rs. 36 |
| Half-Yearly | „ 16 | „ 18 |
| Quarterly | „ 8 | „ 9 |
| Monthly | „ 3 | „ 3-3 |

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs. 5 | Rs. 6 |

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.


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WANTED by manufacturing firm, ENERGETIC TRAVELLER. Only experienced men need apply, with knowledge of Watch Trade preferable. Apply Box No. 5012 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 563

WANTED.—DRAFTSMAN to make plans of Mills and driving arrangements from instructions. Apply stating experience and salary required to Box No. 5019, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C 9794

WANTED—AGENTS at all places to sell shares of the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Company, Limited. Shares still available at par S. V JOSHI & Co., Managing Agents, Nagpur City.
A C9630

WANTED for the International Ayurvedic Company, Ltd., Delhi, respectable, well-connected gentleman to sell shares. Work guaranteed. Pay Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty), with future prospects. Cash security Rs. 5,000. For final settlement communicate with Dr. D. R. VARMA, Managing Director.
A C9648

WANTED.—Qualified MOTOR LORRY DRIVERS with License, knowing Colaba work, and streets of Bombay. Apply with testimonials or see personally the MANAGING AGENTS, THE IDEAL TRANSPORT CO., LTD., 239, Hornby Road, Fort.
A C 9673

WANTED An L. C. P. S. Bombay or SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Post of Assistant Medical Officer in a Native State in Kathiawar. Pay Rs. 50-5-75. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 5020, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C 9797

WANTED.—In a Native State, a REVENUE OFFICER, well up in Revenue and Settlement Work. A retired Deputy Collector or retired English knowing Tahsildar preferred. Pay available 150 rising to 200. Reply to Box No. 3021, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C9800

WANTED—Some influential CONVASERS for selling shares on a monthly salary from Rs. 25 to Rs. 250 per month according to their progress. Apply to M. SHAUKAT ALI, Managing Director Hindustan Cow Protection and Trading Co., Ld., 36, Dharamtolla Street, Calcutta.
A R 594

WANTED for the National College Burma, One PROFESSOR and One LECTURER each for English, History, Political Economy, Science, and Economics and Mathematics. One Professor and two Lecturers for Chemistry and Physics one Lecturer each for Education, Commerce, and Industry, Mining Engineering. Applications stating qualifications and Pay required must reach undersigned within 30th June, MAUNG GYEE PRESIDENT, National Education Council, 49, Sule-Pagoda Road, Rangoon.
A C9766

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.—Applications are invited for the :—(1) Principalship of the Teachers' Training College, salary Rs. 500-50-750. (2) University Professorship of Electrical Engineering, salary Rs. 500-50-750. (3) Professorship of English, salary Rs. 300-20-500. (4) Head Mastership of the Central Hindu Collegiate School, salary Rs. 300-20-500. (5) Assistant Professorship of Botany, salary according to qualification. Apply before 30th June, 1921, to PRO. VICE-CHANCELLOR, Hindu University, Benares.
A C9779

WANTED by the Jalgaon Municipality, a CHIEF OFFICER on Rs. 150-25/3-250—15 p.m. as horse allowance. Persons applying for the post should have passed the L.C.E. or B. E. examination or the University School Final or the Matriculation examination. Preference will be given to one who has good municipal experience and who possesses knowledge of practical engineering. Applicants should submit their applications with copies of their certificates and testimonials of their previous work if any within one month. BLUZU, President, Jalgaon Municipality, Jalgaon Municipal Office.
A C9827

WANTED by European Firm an experienced LEDGER-KEEPER, good writer and quick at figures. Apply in writing, stating previous experience and salary required Box No. 5039, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C9823

SALESMAN WANTED—For Woollen goods by an importing house. Those connected with the Jackeria Masjid Market preferred. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 5041, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 622

WANTED—A good FOREMAN-FITTER, one with experience of erecting Sprinkler Installation preferred. Apply by lettre stating experience and salary required to W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD., Fort, Bombay.
A C 9848

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL CONVASSERS, who can sell sound Motor Trucks from 1 to 5 Tons. Good Commission allowed. Apply Box No. 5042, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C 9841

WANTED for The National Muslim University, Aligarh, a PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH, a professor of Economics and Lecturers in political Science, Physics and Biology. Only gentlemen with distinguished academic careers and previous experience need apply. Please mention minimum remuneration acceptable. Apply to:—The PRINCIPAL, National Muslim University, Aligarh.
A C 9850

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY—APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a DOCTOR-IN-CHARGE of the Tuberculosis Dispensary. Candidates must be fully qualified medical men holding a degree or diploma of a recognized University. R.M. Salary Rs. 275, plus Rs. 75, conveyance allowance. It shall be the duty of the Medical Officer, in addition to his attending the Dispensary during the working hours, to visit the houses of the patients, to examine cases and contacts and to give necessary advice to the inmates of the house. Consulting private practice will be allowed during the off hours. Applications with copies of testimonials, stating age, nationality, etc., should be delivered before 1st July, 1921. (Sd.) MEASHAM LEA, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., Chief Officer and Chief Engineer, Karachi Municipality, Municipal Office, Karachi. 20th June, 1921.
A C 9835

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—An Experienced HONOURS GRADUATE, strong in English, History, Geography, etc., seeks tuition. Excellent credentials. Apply for particulars to Box No. 5018 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 580

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—SPACIOUS GODOWNS at Patelwadi Love Lane, Mazgaon. Apply PARBHUDAS V. PATEL.
C R 482

TO LET—GODOWNS at Jambulwadi, Kalbadevi Road. Apply VISSANJI SONS & CO., 3, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
C C 9842

TO LET—At Santa Cruz, six minutes walk from station three blocks two rooms each Rs. 40 each. Two blocks five rooms each Rs. 100 each. Apply MANAGER HINDOOSTAN, LTD., Bank Street, Fort.
C R 621

A SPACIOUS FLAT viewing sea near Chowpatty, four rooms hall garage etc. Apply Box No. 5040 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R618

TO SUB-LET,—Well furnished commodious BUNGALOW at Chowpati four Rooms with kitchen and bath and stable separate for two months, monthly rent Rs. 215. Apply Box No. 5037, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R607

FIVE ROOMS with Bath and W. C. attached for a single family, near Tardeo Bridge on Sleater Road opposite Grant Road yard. Rent limit Rs. 250 per month. Apply to A. N. RAJPURKAR, 40 Medows Street, Fort.
C C9690

## PROPERTIES FOR SALE,

FOR SALE—(1) At Tardeo Hon'ble Byramji Jejeebhoy's spacious cart, building plots admeasuring, from 900 to 3,000 square yards, and two bungalows subject to Fazandari, rents. (2) at Walkeshwar Road. Building plot, area 2,000 square yards commanding excellent sea view.
For particulars apply to Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjevandas 5/7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R 358

## CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

ONE VICTORIA with horse and complete outlet Rs. 450 or nearest offer. Apply post Box No. 5036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J R 606

SALE.—One FULTON LORRY, 1½ tons purchased September 1920, used only one month, rehauled and re-printed. Price Rs. 6,000 or near offer. Apply Post Box No. 5035, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
J R605

## MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

A good Dodge Bros. Motor Car imperfect running order. Apply to H. R. PITALWALA, Dhabu Street, Bombay, No. 9.
C 9845

NEW NEW OVERLAND 4 CARS to clear Cash against delivery or on Easy Payment System. Apply or call over personally at BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
J A C 9680

REMEMBER the 30th day of June—UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY—SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION under instructions from Messrs. N. C. Dalal & Co., Attorneys to the parties conserned at 3 p.m. in our show rooms:—3 DAIMLER CARS (one Landaulette and 2 Touring) Brand new, Latest model, complete with standard equipments, 1 ROAMER CAR, 2nd hand, slightly used, complete with standard equipments in perfect running order. Please CALL OVER and see them at our Show Rooms, HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Bombay.
JA C9846

## MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Two English BRICK MOULDING MACHINES. Two EARTH GRINDING MACHINES in working order. Apply Box 5029, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K C 9804

FOR SALE—New REMINGTON MACHINE No. 10 two cycles cup boards and other furnitures. Apply:—THE BOMBAY GENERAL CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Old Hanuman Lane, Bombay 2.
K R 562

WANTED.—Vertical or loco type BOILER, 12 to 20 horse power; pressure about 100 to 125. New or second hand. Apply with full particulars including last certificate and exact price to Box No. 5034, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R 603

FOR SALE—Looms BRAND NEW of Henry Livesey's and Hacking's. Also Warping machines and Grey winders. For particulars, please write to Box No. 4037, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R375

## BOOKS & STAMPS.

GUIDE TO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—(Excluding Sind) by PRAHAD C. DIVANJI, M.A., L.L.M., Sub-Judge Amalner a highly useful work of reference for Government officers travelling agents of business firms, excusion parties and others. Sanctioned by the D.P.I. (High Court, Suptg Engineers, Deccan Irrigation and Central Division, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Minister of Education, Baroda State, and several other departmental heads. Favarably reviewed by the "Bom. Chronicle" and the "Modern Review" Can be had of the Author at Amalner and Messrs. N. M. TRIPATHI & CO., Booksellers, Bombay; Messrs. D. B. TARAPOREWALA SONS & Co., Booksellers, Bombay; Messrs. Thacker & Co., Booksellers, Bombay; Messrs. Mohanlal M. Shah, Booksellers, Lehri Para, Baroda; The ORIENTAL BOOK AGENCY, 5, Shanwar Peth, Poona, Price Rs. 4 Postage extra.
L R 604

## EDUCATIONAL.

NEW SESSION OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE has commenced. Enrollments for the Senior Commercial, Specialized Banking and Government Diploma in Accountancy Course are proceeding Apply immediately, GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street Fort
M R 552

MR. N. J. MODI, L.C.E., B.Sc., (Engineering London), A.M.I.C.E., &c., Consulting Engineer, 94, Medows Street, Bombay, will take articled pupils for A. M. I. C. E., A.M.I.M. & C.E., A.M.I.S.E. and M. R. San, I., University training essential.
M R 615

NEW CORONATION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Girgaon, Bombay, prepares students in Book-keeping, Accountancy and other Commercial Subjects. Prospectus on application.
M R 578

WANTED for the Gujarati A. V. School, Rangoon, an experienced GRADUATE Headmaster S. T. C. preferred. Also Gujarati Senior-trained teachers. Good prospects. Apply sharp with testimonials, stating experience qualifications and salary wanted. PRANJIVAN JETHABHAI, Secretary, 3, Pagoda Road, Rangoon.
M C9720

WANTED—A HEADMASTER for the Sangli High School; an M.A., strong in English and Sanskrit will have a preference. Salary according to qualifications. Applications for the same will be received up to the 15th July next. A. G. PARANJPE, B.A., Dy. Edl. Inspector, Sangli. Sangli, 23rd June 1921.
M C9829

WANTED—TEACHERS for the Sangli and Shahapur High Schools. M.A.'s and B.A.'s with languages, Mathematics, or Science as the special subjects will be preferred. Pay from Rs. 65 rising to Rs. 115 for M.A.'s. Pay from Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 100 for B.A.'s. Special allowance for special qualifications. Apply before the end of July next. A. G. PARANJPE, B.A., Dy Edl Inspector, Sangli 23rd June, 1921.
M C9830

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPAL DAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

## FINANCIAL.

WANTED—Rs. 25,000 at 9 per cent. interest on merchandise by well-known firm or financing partner to invest one to two lakhs in well paying flourishing business. Apply Box No. 5032, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R 598

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Governments. No. 1 Model Rs. 350. No. 2 Model Rs. 530. Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.
1

FIRMS dealing in spun silk yarn and cordonet silk yarn both Italian and Japanese and firms dealing in fast dyes of all shades are earnestly requested to promptly communicate with the undersigned with a view to arrange for a supply of goods on a whole sale basis. GENERAL MANAGER, the Maha Lakshmi Weaving Institute, No. Katra Road, Allahabad.
T R9775

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

MESSRS. M. FREDOON & CO.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

BEG to announce to their customers that they have now REMOVED to York Buildings Hornby Road (next to Japanese Museum) A high fresh stock of selected articles is open for show.
C9822

## TENDERS.

### NOTICE.

THE whole of the grass and Babool sticks falling within the cantonment area Santa Cruz, is FOR SALE, which can be seen at any time except Sundays. Please apply to the Cantonment Magistrate, Santa Cruz on or before 28th June, 1921. The auction sale of the above will be held at Santa Cruz, Cantonment Magistrate's Office at 3 p.m. on 29-6.21.

SECRETARY,
Cantonment Committee, Santa Cruz
TA C 9816

### NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for supplying and erecting a Passenger Lift in the office of the Accountant General, at the Elphinstone College, Bombay. Plans may be seen and specification and form of tender may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. Sealed tenders must be delivered at this office by 12 o'clock noon on June 29th. The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT.,
Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
T A C 9810

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

THE HIMALAYA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, are shortly opening their Branch Office in Bombay to transact.

FIRE, MARINE, LIFE AND MOTOR BUSINESS.

and are temporarily located at No. 72, Apollo Street, (2nd floor) where all business will be attended to. Messrs. Desai and Co., who were until recently their Chief Bombay Agents, having resigned, are authorized to collect all the out-standing premiums on policies issued by them.

For and behalf of the Himalaya Assurance Co., Ltd.

MACKENZIE & RAJABALLY,
Managing Agents.
C 9777

### FOREST DEPARTMENT BHOPAL.

SALE OF COUPES.
AUCTION OF THE ANNUAL COUPES.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ANNUAL COUPES of the Bhopal Government Forests will be sold by Public Auction on and after SATURDAY, the 9th July, 1921, daily between 12 and 5 o'clock, at the office of the Conservator of Forests, Revenue Courts, Bhopal.

Further particulars can be had on application from the Conservator's office.

(Sd.) G T. WRAFTER, ESQR., I. F. S.
Conservator of Forests.
C 9749

## FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

### THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIRD CALL OF RS. 25, per SHARE ON 20,000 PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100. EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by Resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st July, 1921, and the holders of the said shares are required within due date to forward their remittance in payment to the office of Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta along with Scrip for endorsement.

By Order of the Board,
(Sd.) BURN & COMPANY.
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, June, 15, 1921. C 9774

### MINERVA MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of Minerva Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 30th day of June, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1920.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for reelection.
3. To reelect as Director Mr. P. S. Mellor, who retires under Art. 107 of the Articles of Association.
4. To consider, and if thought fit, to approve of, the proposal to change the location of the Mills from Madras to Bangalore.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th day of June 1921 to the 1st day of July, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR and Co.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 15th June, 1921. C 9731

## AMUSEMENTS.

# THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p.m.

**A THRILLING TALE**

OF SECRET SERVICE

**"The Silver Greyhound"**

"Around the Town," Topical and Cartoons.

# THE EMPIRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES. LD.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

**No. 2 of the BIG FIVE.**

D. W. GRIFFITH

Presents

**"The Idol Dancer"**

**"The Idol Dancer"**

A LOVE STORY OF SOUTHERN SEAS

# EMPRESS

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES LD.

**RUNNING FOR THE SECOND WEEK AND STILL GOING STRONG.**

TO-DAY AT 6, 8 and 10 p.m.

**"Vishnu Avatar"**

In 8 enchanting Reels.

The Picture is one of the very few Master Productions of India and should afford ample object lessons to the Hindus and other *Indians alike*, the more so since it deals with that phase of the Lord's life, which was intended chiefly to show to the World the Divine Interpretations of life and its work.

**A DOUBLE PROGRAMME!**

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers have the pleasure to announce

**THIS WEEK**

An extremely attractive two-fold bill—comprising of one English 4-Reel Drama and one glorious Indian Mythological 6-Reel Film.

**"Manhatten Madness"**

(3000 feet)

An extremely powerful thrilling subject, featuring the famous

**"Douglas Fairbanks"**

and a Wonderful Indian Production

**"Goverdhan-dhari"**

Produced by the Hindustan Film Manufacturing Company, depicting the miraculous events that happened during the childhood of

**SHRI-KRISHNA.**

Wonderful Photography showing sense-staggering scenes.

Timings as usual.

# WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road.)

# IMPERIAL

**TO-NIGHT**

**URVASHI**

or the

**NYMPH CELESTIAL**

Adapted from KALIDAS

IN 5 REELS

Produced by BHARAT FILM MANUFACTURING Co.

**PATHE GAZETTE**

LATEST NEWS.

OH PROMISE ME

COMIC

NEXT WEEK

**GEORGE B. SEITZ**

in

VELVET FINGERS

**A PATHE SERIAL**

TIME

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

PRICES AS USUAL

**ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.**

## AMUSEMENTS.

# ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

GRAND WEEK-END SUCCESS!

EXCELLENT NEW PICTURES!!

**FRITZI BRUNETTE**

In the 5 reel photo play:—

**"The Woman Under Cover"**

The editor of "THE LEADER" loves his most capable "reporter" and the love is reciprocated, The drunkard brother the only obstacle having suceeded in helping the paper with exciting news unites the pair in happiness.

Also a rollicking comic:—

**"HAM AN."**

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

WATCH FOR THE DATES OF

**"OTHER MEN'S DAUGHTERS"**

Prices:—Re. 1 8. Re. 1/-. Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each)

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present at their palatial Picture Mahal

# Globe Cinema

(SANDHURST ROAD.)

an Indian Mythological Film of superb quality.

**"Goverdhan-Dhari"**

Produced by the Hindustan Film Manufacturing Company, depicting the miraculous events that happened during the childhood of Shri-Krishna. Wonderful Photography showing sense staggering, scenes.

Timings as usual.

# GLOBE CINEMA

(SANDHURST ROAD).

DON'T LET SIMILARITY

of

**NAMES PUZZLE YOU**

The only place for

# VIKRAM-URVASI

IS

# MAJESTIC

**TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.**

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion, High pressure sterilizers Incubators gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glass ware for laboratory fittings, Hydodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 1.
Telegrams "GUNDISAN."
Telephone: No. 1673

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

# Royal Yakuti

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiawar), (India.)

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## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOAN.

APPLICATIONS for 6 per cent. (1) Five year Bonds 1926 and (II) Ten year Bonds 1931 will be received at the Office of the Deputy Controller of the Currency, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, between 11 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. on SATURDAYS and 11 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on other working days.
C9773

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Offices of M. P. GOCULDAS & CO., Agents of the Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd. (National Agency), and the British America Assurance Co., have been REMOVED to 61, MEDOWS STREET, from MONDAY, 27th June, 1921.
C9839

### STEEL BROTHERS & CO., LTD.

ON and after 1st July the address of the above Company will be,
ALLAHABAD BANK BUILDING,
Apollo Street, Fort,
Third Floor,
(Entrance in Green Street.)
C9818

### THE IDEAL TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF REGD. OFFICE.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company will be REMOVED from the 1st of July to 6, BARROW ROAD, COLABA, Bombay.
C9840

### NOTICE.

THE NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to inform the public that the Power of Attorney given by the undersigned to Mr. Ismail Cassambhoy, is hereby cancelled from the 24th day of June, 1921, so if any persons do any dealings with him on my behalf may do so on their own responsibility. The undersigned or his estates is not responsible for the same.

ABDULHAMID HABIBBHOY,
Proprietor,
Malad Estates.
R611

### BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE First Term of the next Session commences on MONDAY, the 1st August, 1921. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10 a.m.

Students unless they possess the School Leaving Certificate or have passed the Government Service Examination must sit for a special Examination at the College on August 1st at 10 a.m.

All candidates for admission to the College must pass an Examination in physical fitness to be held at the College on August 1st and following days.

All candidates must produce certificates of moral character.

Those candidates who desire to obtain scholarships (Value Rs. 20 per mensem) must present themselves on 1st JULY at 10 a.m. Only those who have passed the Matriculation, School Final or Government Service Examination or possess the School Leaving Certificate are eligible for selection as scholars.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, Bombay, 6th June, 1921.
M C 9625

### NOTICE TO DEALERS IN PIECEGOODS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all dealers in piecegoods that tenders are invited for the purchase of 85 bales of Cotton Dyed as per particulars below on account and at the risk of the defaulting party, Shah Harilal Lalchand.

Tenders accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 2,000 (Rupees two thousand only) should reach the General Manager of our Mills at Supari Baug Road, Parel, on or before the 28th June, 1921. The bales will have to be removed within 48 hours of the acceptance of the tender. Discount and brokerages will be allowed at ¼ and ½ per cent. respectively and sai at Re. 1 per bale.

PARTICULARS OF BALES.
COTTON DYED.

| Cypher No. | No. of bales. | Pieces in a bale. | Size. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 52028 | 23 | 60 | 25 x 24 x 5 |
| 70 | 10 | " | " |
| 1204 | 8 | " | " |
| 1304 | 29 | " | " |
| 202 | 7 | " | " |
| 204 | 8 | " | " |

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
The Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.
9849

### THE WADIA WOOLEN MILLS, LTD,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 14th July, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts up to 31st March, 1921.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect three Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Additional Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To confirm the Agreement, dated 11th March, 1921, between the Company of the first part, the Agents of the Company of the 2nd part, and Mr. D. M. Wadia of the third part.
6. To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th July 1921 to 22nd July 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For The Wadia Woollen Mills, Limited,
HUSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th June, 1921.

N.B.—The dividend when sanctioned will be made payable on or after the date fixed at the General Meeting for payment thereof to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company. on Thursday, the 7th July, 1921, and who have paid all the calls.
C9837

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### THE INDO BURMA PETROLEUM CO, LTD

ON and after 1st July the address of the above Company will be
ALLAHABAD BANK BUILDING,
Apollo Street, Fort,
Second Floor,
(Entrance in Green Street).
C 9817

### NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP between MORARJEE VEERJEE, PREMJI VIRJI, GORDHANDAS VIRJI, GOPALDAS VIRJI and J. V. LEVI, carrying on business as Export and Import Merchants under the name and style of KRISHNA PREMJI & CO., has been DISSOLVED as from the 22nd day of June, 1921, so far as regards the said J. V. Levi.

Notice is hereby also given that the remaining partners will continue to carry on the said business in the same name of KRISHNA PREMJI & CO., on their own account and for their own benefit.

PREMJI VIRJI,
GORDHANDAS VIRJI,
GOPALDAS VIRJI,
MOTIBAI, widow and
Executrix of Morarjee Veerjee.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1921.
C 620

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held on the 22nd day of June, 1921, by Messrs. Bennett & Co., by order of Phirozeshah Merwanji Murzban and in pursuance of the Power of sale reserved to him by an Indenture of Mortgage dated 10th May, 1920, and made between Govind Gangadhar Koperkar the Mortgagor of the one part and the said Phirozshah Merwanji Murzban, the Mortgagee of the other part our client Mr. Pooranmal Gooljee Singhanee was the highest bidder and declared to be the purchaser of the immoveable property described in the Schedule hereunder written. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise, howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) shall be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 89 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 159, New No. 5009, Old Survey No. 71, New Survey No. 9360, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1339, Street No. 22 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the house of Rustomji Merwanji Bilimoria on or towards the West by the house of Curseiji Byramji Polishwalla, on or towards the South by the said Church Gate Street, on or towards the North by the house of Dady Sett.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1921.
PURSHOTTAMRAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C9843

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1924 OF 1921.

MAGANLAL D. KHAKHAR ..... Plaintiff
vs.
LALITABAI, widow of Chaganlal Bhaichandbhai Patel and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Judge's Order herein of the 13th day of May, 1921, Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, that the Plaintiff abovenamed on behalf of himself and all other creditors of Chhaganlal Bhaichandbhai Patel, deceased, have filed on the 13th day of May, 1921, the above suit in this Hon'ble Court against the Defendants abovenamed praying as follows:—

(a) That it may be declared that the creditor to recover from the estate of the said deceased the sum of Rs. 2,609-6-0 together with further interest at 7½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 2,500 till payment.
(b) That the estate of the said deceased may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court for that purpose.
(c) For that purpose all necessary accounts may be taken and directions given.
(d) The 1st Defendant may be ordered to make a full and true discovery of the assets of the said deceased come into her possession.
(e) Some fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver to take charge of the said estate pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit.

and (f) The Plaintiff's costs of this suit may be provided for.

And that the hearing of the above suit is fixed for the 18th day of July, 1921.

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 23rd day of June, 1921.
Messrs. CHITNIS KANGA & MANBHAI,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C9833

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBYY GIVEN that Mr. PADAMSI BHANJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. JAMNADAS VASONJI MUNJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in respect of the property or any part thereof by way of transfer, inheritance, maintenance, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, charge, trust, use, share, partition, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Mercantile Bank Building, 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of redeemed pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Hanuman Gully in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 287 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 542, New No. 2639, Old Survey No. 46 and New Survey No. 1660 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 1445, 1446, Street Nos. 80 and 1 82-84-86 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Old Hanuman Lane on or towards the East by Lalwady Road, on or towards the South by the property of Kessowji Dharamsy and on or towards the West by the property of Bhawandas Dulabhdas Rangwalla.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1921.
PAYNE & Co.,
C9832 Purchaser's Attorneys.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MULBAI, wife of Khetsey Bhanji, late of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, deceased, for the use and benefit of her two minor sons, Rattonsey Khetsey and Umersey Khetsey, and limited until either of them shall attain majority.

DEVSEY BHANJI, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, Cotton Broker, residing at Katha Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-third day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-one and in the twelth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALAHARI,
Registar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 23rd day of May, 1921.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C9834

## AUCTION SALE.

### J. S. MODY. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DOCTOR STREET WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of June, 1921, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the forenoon sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Ebrahimji Soolemanji Kabira, Adamalli Dawoodbhai Kabira, Amtoobai, widow of Dawoodbhai Soolemanji Kabira, and Ruttonbai, widow of Dawoodbhai Sullemanji Kabira and wife of the said Ebrahimji Soolemanji Kabira and daughter of Mulla Jafferji and also on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of such of the said mortgagors as are dead, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 23rd April 1908, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part and also the Indenture of the second Mortgage dated the 1st day of April 1915 and made between the said Adamalli Mulla Dawoodbhai and Bai Rattonbai, daughter of Mulla Jafferji and widow of Ebrahimji Sullemanji Kabira of the one part and Kaderbhoy Mahomedally of the other part and the transfer of mortgage dated 21st September 1916, and made between the said Kaderbhoy Mahomedally of the first part, the said Adamalli Mulla Dawoodbhoy and Bai Rattonbai, daughter of Mulla Jafferji and widow of Ebrahimji Sulemanji Kabira of the second part and the mortgagees of the third part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situated, being on the Western side of Shaikh Abdulla Doctor Street, otherwise called Doctor Street, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 170 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2827, New No. 9814, Old Survey No. 1002 and New Survey No. 4382 and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay formerly under No. 15 and now under C Ward No. 7061 and Street No. 88 to 92 Doctor Street and No. 57 Mutton Street and bounded on or towards the East by the said Shaikh Abdulla Doctor Street, on or towards the West by Goolam Mohedeen Subedar Street, on or towards the North by the property of Essoofally Samsoodin and on or towards the South by a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar, Attorneys for the said mortgagees at their office at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th June, 1921.

## AUCTION SALE

### CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 421.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction This Day, MONDAY, the 27th June, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furnitures, suen as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands one Oliver typewriter, one Vicker's Hand Sewing Machine etc.

By the order of the party concerned:—
6 new carpets sizes 12, by 15, 12 by 16, 9 by 12, 14 by 12.

By the order of the executor of the one Parsee gentleman:—
Household furniture, safe, chairs, blackwood carved table, easy chair, dining table, meatsafe, etc., etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvents.

Re: Shivram Narayan Kamthi and others property such as one big safes, mchta box, chairs office table, bookstand, dry colours gadies etc., etc.

Re. M. C. Cooper's estate, such as anyline dyes and colours.

2 (two) casks sulpher brown.
2 (two) casks sulpher blue.
66 tins of Ralph L. Fuller & Co assorted colours.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-Genera lof Bombay and Administrator General of late Mr. A. M. Jacob (deceased)

Cupboards, sofa, chairs, dining table, dumb waiter, sideboard, chest of drawers, meat safe, enamelled ware, crockery, alluminium, utensils, wearing apparels, etc., etc.

By the order of Postmaster-General of Bombay dead articles from Dead Letter Office such as books, wearing apparels, country boots, metal watches, used stamps sundry samples, etc., etc.

By the order of party concerned—
One six seated motor car No. 3484 of Hudson 40 H. P. with six cylinders.
Carriages, horses, etc., etc.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE INVESTORS.

THE AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

By the order of Messrs. Payne and Co., the Solicitors for the Mortgagees. Messrs. Jivanlal Panalal and Bhagwanlal Panalal and on account and risk of the mortgagor Ramkrishna Mahadeo Chonker, pursuant to the power of sale reserved in the indenture of mortgage dated 4th June, 1920, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 6th July, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following valuable property:—

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax tenure (redeemed) situate at Mahim in the City of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement two thousand seven hundred square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 242, New No. 3910, Old Survey No. 1/333, New Survey No. 1/1618 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4504, 4507, 4494, 4493, 4499 (a), Street No. 864, 864A, 867, 854, 853 and 869 (a) and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Krishnarao Pandoo, on or towards the South by the Portuguese Church Road, on or towards the West by the property of the Borrower and on or towards the East by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagees at their office at Mercantile Building, Hornby Road or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FURNITURE, CROCKERY, COOKING UTENSILS, ETC. ETC.

TO-DAY AT 3 P.M., (S.T.)

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq. Acting Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator-General of the Estate, of late Mr. A. M. Jacob (deceased), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, Monday the 27th June 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort:—

Cupboard, sofa, chairs, dining table, dumb-waiter, side-board, chest of drawers meatsafe, enamelled ware, crockery, alluminium utensils, wearing-apparels, etc., etc.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO THE PERFUME AND TOILET MERCHANT.

Auction Sale of Perfumary and Toilet Manufactured by Messrs. F. Wolf and Son Germany.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M (S.T.)

By the order of Holland, Bombay Trading Co. and on account and risk of Messrs. "The Indo Foreign Perfumery and General Stores." Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction This Day, Monday, the 27th June 1921 at 3 p.m. at their Auction Room No. 16, Apollo Street, the following.

One case containing Divinia perfume solidified, toilet soap, brillantine crystallized, brillantine cryst, and powder, bath salt, kaloderma shaving cream, sticks, powder, phantasnia perfume—rose, jasmin, lilly of the Valley, odenta tooth cream, etc., etc.

Two cases containing Divinia Hair Lotion, Diamela Hair Lotion, Rococo Violet Hair Lotion, Elta Hair Lotion, Niamah Hair Lotion, Ice Lotion, Eau de Cologne Quinine, Paria Violet Hair Lotion, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th June 1921.

### MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 30th June, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the Government Surplus Stores, consisting of large lot of hardware, leather goods, tools and other surplus stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, 29th June, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Room, the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned:—
10 cases Ham 12 pieces by 14 lbs. each.
10 cases Bacon 12 pieces by 14 lbs. each.
8 cases each 100 Boxes After Dinner Mint.
50 cases each 1 gross Soda Water bottles (Key Stone Brand).
1 case about 35 pairs gentlemen, ladies and children Boots and Shoes.
13 cases glassware and porcelainware consisting of funnels, jars, urinals, alcohol lamps, ointment pots, eye-glass, Mortar and Pestles, etc
Miscellaneous:—Show-case, corner stand, easet, teapoys, writing tables, chairs, hat-stand, sewing machine, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th June, 1921.

## AUCTION SALE.

### MENESSE & CO.

No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE of Plant and Machinery of The West India Brick Co., Ltd.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, this day MONDAY the 27th June, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises, near the Junction of Haines Road, Furguson Road and Worlee Road, the following brick making Machinery:

2—Carven No. 1 Brick Making Machine with single Mix.
2—Open base perforated grinding Mills and Elevators 9ft. in diameter.
2—Adams Piano wire screens and 2 shoots.
1—Mixing and Tempering Mill 7ft. dia. diameter.
1—Baxter's stone breaker complete with set of jaws.
1—Engine to drive same.
Main shifting pulley's, pedestals, wall boxes, etc.
1—Marshall compound jet condensing Engine with cylinders, 13ft. 2in. diameter, pools governer fly wheel grooved for 7 ropes 1in. diameter.
1—Lancashire Boiler 30ft. by 6ft. by 6in. diameter, Yates and Thoms.
1—Boiler Feed Pump 6in. by 4in. by 6in.
1—Small pmup, steam pipes and connections.
Miscellaneous stores, accessories, and spare parts for machine.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 1st July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at the Medical Stores Depot, Ballasis Road, opposite Byculla Club the following goods:
A quantity of unserviceable stores, etc.

MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th June 1921.

### MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 75 BALES CHADARS OF THE KURLA MILLS.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 27th inst. at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gally at Champa Gally Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Keshavji Manekchand and Co., the selling agents of the Kurla Mills and on account and at the risk of Seth Vallabhdas Kallianji.

50 Bales each 200 pairs plain chadars of the Kurla Mills No. 801 48 by 6 by 2.
20 Bales each 200 pairs plain chadars of the Kurla Mills No. 1115 50 by 6 by 2½.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co. and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Ry Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY, the 27th and TUESDAY the 28th June at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed parcels and luggage consisting of Motor tyres, chimneys, C. P. goods, cane chairs, harmoniums, scented oils, bellows, shoes haberdashery, English and country medicines, gas cylinders, a large lot of empty spirit drums of 2 and 4 gallons capacity, colour, leather, portmanteau, grain, brass and copperware, boxes, and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of the sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE "RANAULT" MOTOR CAR AND ONE "HARLEY-DAVIDSON" MOTOR CYCLE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 27th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort.

One "Ranault" Motor car four cylinder and 5 seater 16/20 H.P Bosch Magneto.
One "Harley Davidson" motor cycle 7/9 H. P.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th June, 1921.

### MESSRS. RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE STRONG MADE BY ORDER 12 IRON SAFE WITH STAND.

Messrs. RICHARD and READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at 41 Esplanade Road at their Auction Room, the 12 very strong Iron Safe with Stand.

Safe will be on view.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

RICHARD & READYMONEY,
Auctioneers.


## CONSUMPTION

Hundreds of certified cures during 5 years.

*Patient writes:—*

"I recommended you to a Major (now a patient). I told them I had implicit faith in you as you 've done me so much good."

Lt.-COLONEL I. M. S.

"I am very glad to say that he appears to be completely restored to health."

Rev. G. R. Walters.

M. A., T. C. D., M. C. L. U.

LANDOUR
MUSSOORIE.

## AN INDIAN GLORY.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE "SHUSHRUTA SAMHITA."

In three volumes, Superior Edition, Rs. 45. Popular Edition, Rs. 25 in India only.

MAKARADHWAJA VATI.

The only Brain-Tonic and Nerve Vigor. A dose after five or six hours of continued brain works acts like magic on the system. It is an Elixir of Life being the only remedy for the tension of an overworked brain. Its chief chemicals are the world-renowned Makaradhwaja Camphor and Musk. Rs. 3 for 15 days. With our Snayuranjan Ghrita, Rs. 5.

KAVIRAJ K. L. BHISAGRATNA,
M.B.A.S. (Lond.),
10, Kashi Ghose's Lane, CALCUTTA.

## RAZORS AT BARGAIN PRICES.

We are selling now the following well-known Hollow Ground Razors at less than wholesale Prices. Kropp at Rs. 6-0. Wilkinson Rs. 4-8. Butler Rs. 3-8. Rodgers Rs. 3-8. Pyramid Rs. 2-8. Packing and Postage Free.

S. PAUL & Co., Chemists,
(Dept. B); 4, Hospital Street,
Dharamtola, CALCUTTA.

## DUTTON'S 24 HOUR SHORTHAND

EASIEST to learn, write and read. Only 6 Rules and 50 Characters. Complete Theory learned in 24 Hours. Free 100 page Style Book. Write for Free Booklet to THE DUTTON 24 HOUR SHORTHAND COLLEGE, Laxmi Vilas Buildings, Sandhurst Road, GIRGAON, BOMBAY. All other Commercial subjects also taught by post as well. Postal Course in Shorthand now ready.

## THE Persian Hair Dye.

India's Very Best

(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."

TESTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

To be had from.—Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd., PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd., PHILIMORE and Co., Cumbala Hill, THOMSON and TAYLOR, LEACH and WEBORNEY Chemists, MADON and SONS, M. T. MADON, Market NAROTAM GIRDHAR, Juma Masjid, and also from all known Chemists and Drugists.

Price, Rs. 2.
SOLE AGENTS.—
HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.,
Telephone No. 511. BOMBAY No. 4.

## ELIXIR GODINEAU

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TONIC.

Sensational Review by the Press in France.

LE TEMPS.

The ELIXIR GODINEAU is now constantly talked of by the press, it is the constant subject of their articles and the talk of town and country: it is a first class strengthening and restoring tonic of miraculous power.

L'AUTORITE.

The marvellous properties of the ELIXIR GODINEAU having been duly proved by various experiments, this powerful specific is now universally recommended as the best remedy against anaemia, tuberculosis and all cases of exhaustion of the organic system in general.

LE FIGARO.

To make gold, and find out the secret of ever-lasting youth; such were the two problems which alchemists had tried to solve. The progress of science has shown the uselessness of the first, but it facilitated, on the other hand, the working out of the second.

Following out the eminent professor's theories a Paris chemist of high standing with the assistance of eminent practitioners, has prepared the Elixir bearing his name the ELIXIR GODINEAU the effects of which are surprising.

LE MOT D'ORDRE.

Several truly marvellous cures effected by the ELIXIR GODINEAU and which have been echoed far and wide, save given this specific universal popularity. Hence forth anaemia, rachitis, paralysis, senile degeneration will cease to exist. The ELIXIR GODINEAU rapidly, suppresses all these affections produced by partial or general exhaustion of the organic system.

L'EVENEMENT.

The fairy tale of the fountain of youth is now a true and real fact; old age still scatters a few wrinkles on the face, a few snowy flakes in the hair, but it can no longer chill the hearts of men to whom the high-mettled spiritness of a youth of twenty years of age, is restored by the ELIXIR GODINEAU, one of the valuable conquests of modern science.

L'ECHO DE PARIS.

The great success of the ELIXIR GODINEAU increases from day to-day, and is fully justified. This powerful specific restores health and vigor every day to numberless invalids whose cure was despaired of All weakened or debilitated organic systems are speedily strengthened after treatment with the ELIXIR GODINEAU, the effect of which is as sure as it is rapid.

Sole Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon.

## MADON SONS & CO.

CHEMISTS,

(Original Madon's), Crawford Market Bombay.

Price per bottle Rs. 14. Course of 3 bottles Rs. 40.

PACKING FREE. TRANSIT CHARGES EXTRA.

# THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 25.

The Arabian Sea Monsoon has been generally weak. Western disturbance is affecting extreme north. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, Central India East, and local in the Bay Island, Assam, Orissa; Bihar West, United Provinces, Konkan and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, North Punjab, Khashmir, North West Frontier Provinces and Central Provinces.

Chief amounts are:—Table Island four inches, Tavoy one and a half, Ktmakpyu two, Moulmein and Sibsagar one, Silchar, Cox's Bazar one, and half; Calcutta and Darjeeling one, Sauget Island, Berhampore two, Balawore, Hazaribagh one, Manbhum Naga Dumka one and half, Makteswar four Gorakhpur one, Lucknow, Jhansi, and Breilly two Roorkee quarters, Sialkot quarter, Parachinar three-quarter, Newgong, Senoi, and Cochin one.

Forecast:—Extension in Central Provinces, Orissa and Punjab.

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| Stations. | 24 hrs. to 8 a. m. of 25-6-21. | Total since 1st June 1921. | June 1st to 24th | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1919. | | 1920. | |
| | In. | Cts. | In. | Cts. | In. | Cts. |
| Colaba (Observatory) | 0 | 00 | 26 | 62 | 15 | 00 | 7 | 57 |
| Fort (St. Gs. Hpl.) | 0 | 00 | 25 | 05 | 16 | 53 | 8 | 12 |
| Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital) | 0 | 01 | 22 | 03 | 16 | 95 | 8 | 69 |
| Byculla (J. J. Hpl.) | 0 | 00 | 19 | 88 | 18 | 04 | 8 | 72 |
| Komp & Co. (C. Hill | — | | — | | — | | — | |

## GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th June, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a. m., 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in. | | 29,682 |
| Temperature of Air — degrees | — | 85 0 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer — do | — | 79 1 |
| Dew Point — do | — | 77 1 |
| Relative humidity of Air | — | 0 77 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky — cloudy—10) | — | 4 8 |
| Maximum temperature of Air degrees | — | 89 1 |
| Minimum do do | — | 81 4 |
| General direction of Wind | | WS W, S W |
| From Midnight to Midnight | | |
| Movement of Wind do. | miles | 141 |
| Fall of Rain | inches | 0,00 |
| Total fall during month | " | 26 61 |
| do. year | " | 26 61 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 am of 25th | | 0 00 |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

### HIGH WATER

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time | | Depth on Still |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | h. | m. | ft. in. |
| Friday | 1st July | m7 | 57 | 24 10 |
| | | 7 | 1a | 25 4 |

### LOW WATER

| Day of Week | Day of Month | Bombay Mean Time | | Depth on Still |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | a. | m. | ft. in. |
| Friday | 1st July | m7 | 59 | 18 1 |
| | | 1 | 23a | 21 0 |

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Saturday, the 25th June, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south of the division and at Delhi humidity is in slight excess and temperature lower than usual.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 2.08in. of rain and Cawnpore 0.46in. Skies are overcast. Humidity is in excess and temperature lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded and at Jacobabad humidity is in defect, day temperature lower and night temperature higher than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature is higher than usual in north Gujarat and at Rajkot and Surat; night temperature is above normal at Rajkot and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the Berars and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the Berars and in excess at Raipur. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 4.23in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded over the division and at Ratnagiri night temperature is slightly higher than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are in general moderately clouded. Humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature is higher than usual.

General Remarks.—Rain is confined to Malabar, the south Konkan and the United Provinces where it has fallen locally. A fall of 2.08in. at Jhansi is the only one which exceeds an inch. Skies are in general moderately or heavily clouded except in the extreme north. In the United Provinces humidity is in excess and temperature lower than usual. Day temperature is above normal over the greater part of Gujarat, Kathiawar and the Deccan. The sea is rough at Colombo, Karachi and Dwarka and strong squally winds are blowing over Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general in Malabar and local in the United Provinces. A few falls may occur in the Konkan and in the northern and eastern districts of the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 24th June, 1921:—

The Monsoon has extended into North Rajputana and has been active in the United Provinces, but has weakened in the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, West Rajputana and Central India. A few falls have also occurred in Kashmir, Baluchistan, East Rajputana and the Central Provinces.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Victoria Point, Bassein one and half inches; Tavoy, Moulmein, two; Kyankpyu three; Akyab four; Sibsagar, Dubhri one; Cherrapunji three; Darjiling, Jessore, Jalpaiguri two; Cox's Bazar one and a half; Bogra, Naya Dumka one; Purnea, Darbhanga, Benares, Lucknow, Bahraich one and a half; Bareilly eight; Mukteswar nine; Simla one; Fort-Sandeman, Bikaner a half and Trivandrum one and a half.

## OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, 25TH JUNE, 1921.

| Station | Temp in Shade | | Humidity | Rainfall | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Maximum of Past 24 hour | Minimum of Past 24 hours | 8 hrs | Past 24 hour | Total 1st June to date. | Departure 1st June to date. |
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire.. .. .. | | | | | | |
| Do. (17th) .. .. | 88.1 | 76.0 | 69 | .. | 0 | — |
| Jask .. .. .. | 1 0 | 78.4 | 57 | .. | 0 | —0.07 |
| Muskat.. .. .. | 109 | 90.8 | 44 | .. | 0 | —2.14 |
| Do. ( ) .. .. | 108. | 3 94.2 | 22 | .. | 0 | —0.14 |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan .. .. .. | 109. | 2 89.2 | 46 | .. | 0.02 | —0 41 |
| Rawalpindi .. .. | 99 | 2 73.4 | 45 | .. | 0.30 | —1 07 |
| Lahore .. .. .. | 105. | 2 88.2 | 56 | .. | 0 | —1 29 |
| Hissar .. .. .. | 104. | 5 80.2 | 58 | .. | 0.34 | —1.02 |
| Ambala.. .. .. | 104 | 8 74.0 | 66 | .. | 23.0 | —1 85 |
| Delhi .. .. .. | 94 | 5 5.2 | 69 | .. | 0 61 | —1 39 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra .. .. .. | 97 | 4 78.3 | 70 | .. | 0 78 | —0.72 |
| Mainpuri .. .. | 97 | 6 76.4 | 64 | .. | 3 68 | +4.27 |
| Jhansi.. .. .. | 101 | 5 74 6 | 84 | 2 08 | 4 46 | +1 86 |
| Cawnpore .. .. | 91 | 4 77.7 | 99 | 0 46 | 7.89 | —6 05 |
| Allahabad .. .. | 90 | 6 73. | 83 | — | 0 | |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobanad .. .. | 105 | 3 82.6 | 38 | .. | 0 | —2 75 |
| Karachi.. .. .. | 89. | 8 3.8 | 88 | .. | 0 | —0. 3 |
| Ajmer .. .. .. | 99 | 4 81.0 | 68 | .. | 0 25 | —0 72 |
| Jaipur .. .. .. | 100 | 5 83.2 | 68 | .. | 0 16 | —1 25 |
| Kotah .. .. .. | 101. | 8 85.2 | 49 | .. | 0 74 | —1 22 |
| Mount Abu .. .. | 85 | 2 67.4 | 83 | .. | 0.40 | —5 18 |
| GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj .. .. .. | 95. | 0 80 1 | 76 | .. | 0 | |
| Dwarka .. .. .. | 88. | 6 81 0 | 70 | .. | 0.01 | 2 66 |
| Veraval .. .. .. | 87 | 2 83.6 | 77 | .. | 0 82 | —1.44 |
| Rajkot .. .. .. | 112 | 1 88 0 | 62 | .. | 3 23 | —1.38 |
| Bhavnagar Para .. | 105 | 6 81.4 | 60 | .. | 2.63 | —1.64 |
| Surat .. .. .. | 90 | 8 82.4 | 66 | .. | 0.71 | —0 66 |
| Ahmedabad .. .. | 102. | 0 82.1 | 62 | .. | 0 21 | 2 62 |
| Deesa .. .. .. | 102. | 3 82.1 | 64 | .. | 0 | —1 05 |
| Neemuch .. .. | 97 | 8 77.8 | 76 | .. | 0.43 | —0 48 |
| Indore .. .. .. | 92. | 1 78.1 | 78 | .. | 7.6. | —1 02 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES | | | | | | 0 76 |
| Jabbulpore .. .. | 88. | 5 76.6 | 76 | 0 02 | 62.38 | —1 08 |
| Saugor .. .. .. | 88. | 6 75.6 | 77 | .. | 9.84 | —1.44 |
| Hosangabad .. .. | 92. | 1 77 . | 75 | .. | 9.12 | 0 98 |
| Khandwa .. .. .. | 94 | 0 77 1 | 68 | .. | 16 3 | 3 72 |
| Akola .. .. .. | 98. | 4 76 3 | 44 | .. | 3.66 | 0 55 |
| Amroto .. .. .. | 94 | 4 77 7 | 63 | .. | 7 76 | 2 64 |
| Nagpur .. .. .. | 93. | 1 80.6 | 68 | .. | 5.27 | —1.74 |
| Chanda .. .. .. | 92 | 3 85. | 63 | .. | 14.78 | 3 22 |
| Raipur .. .. .. | 90. | 0 76 1 | 86 | 0 06 | 10.46 | |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay .. .. .. | 89 | 1 81 4 | 81 | .. | 6 01 | 1.85 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | 87 | 1 80.4 | 77 | .. | 25 23 | 10 71 |
| Marmugoa .. .. | 86 | 8 80 2 | 79 | 0 09 | 27.33 | 1 99 |
| Karwar .. .. .. | 87 | 6 78.0 | 89 | 0 33 | 44.25 | —6 06 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon .. .. | 97 | 2 75 4 | 58 | .. | 2.51 | —1.46 |
| Ahmednagar .. .. | 93 | 2 71.5 | 64 | — | 4 51 | 0 66 |
| Poona .. .. .. | 90 | 8 72.1 | 70 | — | 2 66 | 1 21 |
| Sholapur .. .. | 99 | 8 72 9 | 63 | — | 1 02 | —2 9 |
| Bijapur .. .. .. | 94 | 6 70 7 | 71 | — | 1 04 | —1.88 |
| Belgaum.. .. .. | 81 | 7 67 3 | 92 | .. | 10 16 | 3.29 |
| Aurangabad .. .. | 95 | 2 72 2 | 67 | .. | 2.67 | 0 68 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 95 | 6 76 1 | 64 | .. | 12.81 | +3 62 |
| Hyderabd .. .. | 94 | 6 74 0 | 64 | .. | 4.82 | +0.75 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON | | | | | | |
| Mangalsore .. .. | 88. | 0 77 4 | 89 | 0 10 | 37 66 | 6 54 |
| Calicut .. .. .. | 86. | 8 78 7 | 93 | .. | 21.21 | 2 67 |
| Cochin .. .. .. | 82 | 7 74 8 | 93 | 0 83 | 21.93 | +2 91 |
| Colombo.. .. .. | 86. | 8 79.8 | 84 | .. | 1 17 | —4 76 |
| MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Maslipatam .. .. | 101. | 3 82.2 | 61 | .. | | +1.59 |
| Bellary .. .. .. | 99. | 5 75.8 | 64 | — | 2.25 | 0.63 |
| Cuddapah .. .. | 103. | 4 83 2 | 57 | — | 3.84 | 2 11 |
| Madras .. .. .. | 102. | 7 83 2 | 56 | — | 0.65 | —7.55 |
| Bangalore .. .. | 100. | 7 68.7 | 81 | — | 3.66 | +1.10 |
| Coimtore .. .. | 97. | 3 72.3 | 79 | — | 1.19 | —0.98 |
| Trichanopoly .. | 8 . | 0 80.0 | 60 | — | 2.82 | +1.36 |
| Negapatam .. .. | 101 | 1 81.6 | 72 | .. | 0 41 | —3.37 |


## JAL DINSHAW & CO

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

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Manufacturers of Building fixtures, Furniture fittings, Electric fittings, Ship at rings and fancy Brass Works.

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The best way to earn a suitable income, in addition to your usual means, is to take up an agency of the

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*Apply for particulars to the*

Managers at—6y, pollo Street, BOMBAY 81, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.


## LINE BREACHED ON O & R RLY

### ACCIDENT TO PASSENGER TRAIN

LUCKNOW, June 24.

Report has been received that about three in the morning to-day owing to heavy flood, a breach occurred at twenty miles between Amroha and Chandnagar in the Delhi-Moradabad section of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Number 7 passenger train ran into the breach and the engine and four carriages fell into the water. About forty passengers are reported to be missing. It is not known as to how many of these were drowned. Two passengers were slightly injured. Transhipment of passengers is not possible.

## ALL-INDIA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, June 24.

Owing to the important meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee and the urgency of collecting money for the Tilak Swaraj Fund before the 30th June, the All-India Khilafat Conference which was announced to be held in Karachi on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd July has been postponed to the 8th, 9th and 10th July.

# COMMERCIAL

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

Bombay, June 25.

Fully good Broach opened in Marwadi Bazar at 328¼ and gradually declined to 324¼ and closed at 324 in the evening at Colaba. Rs. at closed at Colaba at Rs

Our Market for ready cotton continues to be quiet and the offtakes is limited. About 2000 bales only are reported to have changed hands yesterday. In forward contracts prices remain almost steady with small fluctuations the closing rates last evening were as under.

Fully Good Broach July-August Rs. 329.
Fully Good Bengal Rs. 246.
Fine Oomra July Rs. 304.
Fine Oomra September Rs. 320¼.

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p. m.)

Bombay 25th June 1921

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | July-August | — | 320 |
| " " Bengal | July | — | 240 |
| " " | September, | — | 230 |
| Fine Oomra | July " | — | 299 |
| " " | September | — | 341 |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc; for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 24th June, 1921.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton | — | 13578 | Bales. |
| Wheat | — | 4,811 | Cwts. |
| Linseed | — | 4,870 | " |
| Rape, etc. | — | 696 | " |
| Hingelyseed | — | 433 | " |
| Poppyseed | — | 62 | " |
| Groundnuts | — | 126 | " |
| Castorseed | — | 221 | " |
| Rice | — | 4591 | " |
| Myrabellams | — | 256 | " |
| Cottonseed | — | Nil. | " |
| Mowrseed | — | Nil | " |
| Gram | — | 3,142 | " |
| Jowar | — | 27 | " |
| Masur | — | Nil | " |
| Barley | — | 56 | " |
| Rajra | — | 2101 | " |
| Coal | — | 18,051 | Tons |

### STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 25.

Sterling B. C. T. T. 1.3 5/16.
Sterling B. C. D. D. 1.3 11/32.
Banks Selling T. T. 1.3 3/8.
Banks Selling D. D. 1.3 13/32
Japan 198.
Hongkong 204.
Singapore 186.
Shanghai 276.
American 423.
Lyons 290.
Silver 35d. Bar Silver Rs. 93-5-0.
Gold £5-9-7d. Mint Gold Rs. 31-8-0.
Cross 3.73¼.
Belgium 47-30.
Italian 78-00.
Swiss 22-20.
French Cross 46-80.
G. Mark 268.
Imperial Bank of India 5 per cent.
Bank of England 6 per cent.

### THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

25th June, 1921.

| | Per Maund. | Rs. a. p |
|---|---|---|
| Brass | 3/6 | 84 0 0 |
| Do. | 1 | 96 0 0 |
| Do. | 1 1/6 | 96 0 0 |
| Do. | 1 1/2 | 85 0 0 |
| Do. | 1 3/4 | 90 0 0 |
| Do. | 2 | 93 0 0 |

### COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 25th June, 1921.

| | per Maund. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Copper | 3/6 | 84 0 0 |
| Do. | 1 | 92 0 0 |
| Do. | 1 1/4 | 101 0 0 |
| Do. | 1 1/2 | 101 0 0 |
| Do. | 1 3/4 | 101 0 0 |
| Do. | 2 | 94 0 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars | | |
| Punch take Joint | | 96 0 0 |
| Copper English Bars | | 89 0 0 |
| Brass-Bars | | 97 0 0 |
| Lead | | 83 0 0 |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazaar Rates

6 30 p. m. 25th June, 1921

| Ready | Bazaar Terms Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 — | 70 0 0 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30 | 70 0 0 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla — | 70 0 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi — | 12 0 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore — | 12 0 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore — | 13 0 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold — | 14 4 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin — | 13 8 0 |
| Teaseed, White 85-15 — | 80 0 0 |
| Teaseed, Gujar 75-25 — | 75 0 0 |
| Teaseed, Gujar 50-50 — | 70 0 0 |
| Teaseed, Black — | 60 0 0 |
| Poppyseed, White — | 15 0 0 |
| Groundnuts — | 68 0 0 |
| Cowrieseed — | 7 12 0 |
| Barley— | 48 0 0 |
| Castorseed — | 50 0 0 |
| Forward | Rs. a. p. |
| Wheat April May — | — |
| Wheat June-July — | — |
| Wheat Sept. — | 10 6 6 |
| Wheat Oct.-Nov. | — |
| Linseed May — | — |
| Linseed Sept. — | 16 0 0 |
| Linseed Dec. — | — |
| Rapeseed April-May — | — |
| Rapeseed June-July — | — |
| Teaseed Gujar 85-15 Dec. Jan. | — |
| Teaseed Gujar 75-25 Dec. Jan. | — |
| Teaseed Gujar 50-50 Dec. Jan. | — |

### MONEY AND SHERES MARKET.

Bombay, June 25.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 31-8-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 93-5-0.

EXCHANGE

T. T. on London 1/3 13/32.
D. D. on London 1/3 7/16.
D. D. on Paris Frcs. 290.
3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 325.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 199.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 192.
American Cross rate $3.73¼.
Paris Cross rate Frcs. 46.80.
German Cross rate.
London Silver spot D. 35 D.
London Silver forward D. 35 D

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 87.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-21 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 76.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 96-8.
3½ per cent. Paper 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Ports Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.

SHARES.

Market closed strong.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2300, By. Cotton 1225, By. Dyeing 1747/8 xrt. Century 1185, Cent. India 4225, Colaba Land 2700, Crescent 715, Currimbhoy 1745, David 1630, Fazulbhoy 1800, Finlay 1120, Ind. Bleaching 180 xd., Ind. Malwa 695, Kasturchand 1450, Kohinoor 3190, New Great 930, Pearls 1215, Phoenix 1110, Shapurji 412/8, Simplex 785, Swan 1185, Swadeshi 4595, Tata Mill 1550.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 690, By. Burma 590, By. Burma N. I. 167/8, p. c. Bl. Budma Petrol 15/8, By. Tramway 128/12, By. Steam 395, Bundi Cement 40 xd., Ind. Cement 350 xd., Katni Ord 280, Katni Defd. 1350, New India Ins. 1 dis. Shivrajpur 32, Tata Ord 112/8 xd., Tata Defd 590 xd., Tata Hydro 970, Tata Oil 92/8, Tata Bank 22/8, Scinde Steam 11/8.

### CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

CALCUTTA, June 21.

The market has been very quiet with little enquiry, and bookings confined to small lots. Rates are unchanged.

Rates are:—

CALCUTTA TO—

LONDON, LIVERPOOL, DUNDEE (Less 10 per cent. not exceeding 8.5 per ton).
Jute per 50 c. ft. S.45.
Cotton per 50 c. ft. 45
Linseed per 20 cwt 45.
Gunnies per 50 c. ft. 50.
Hides per 50 c. ft. 50.

ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG.

Jute per 50 c. ft. S.35.
Hides per 50 c. ft. 35.
Linseed per 20 cwt. 35.
Gunnies per 50 c. ft. 40.

DUNKIRK (Less 5 per cent. rebate).
Jute per 50 c. ft. S.45.
Linseed per 20 cwt. 45.
Gunnies per 50 c. ft. 40.

BOSTON, NEW YORK

PHILADELPHIA (s. 5 extra up to 500 T.)
Jute Gunnies per 40 c. ft. S.40.
Shellac Gunnies per 40 c. ft. 40.

### CALCUTTA COAL FRIEGHTS.

The market is dull with no very urgent enquiries for tonnage. Those shippers who have secured export licenses for July show no particular anxiety to fix up tonnage. It is reported that a locally owned steamer has been fixed for four consecutive voyages to Bombay from August at Rs. 15 with laydays and demurrage. The SS. "Breconian" sailed on the 18th instant with a full cargo of coals for Bombay.

Nominal rates are:—
Karachi ... Rs. 16 to 16/8.
Bombay 15/8.
Madras 9/8.
Rangoon ... 9/8.
Colombo ... 11.

### CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

There was a fair enquiry for coal shares although many transactions were not put through, sellers holding out for better prices. Jute shares were quiet without much enquiry. In the miscellaneous section Dunbar Cotton showed an improvement in prices and there was a fair enquiry for new Ring Mills. Indo Burmah Tins also changed hands upto Rs. 6/2. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Borcols /12/ dics, Bengal Giridih 25/8, Bokaro and Ramghur 24/4, Fularitand 21/4, Ghusick 25/4, Govindpur 19, Kasta (Country) 6/4, prem. Karanpura Development 32/4.

Jute:—Alexandra 240, Budge Budge 305, Dalhousie 288/8, Empire 45/8, Fort William 250, Gourepore 607, Howrah 33, Kelvin ordinary 739 do prefs 103, Lawrence 430 do prefs 98/8, Lothian 225, National 210.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal paper 58/8, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 3/6, British India Tobacco 3/14, British India Corporation deferred 15, do ordinary 10/12, Dunbar Cotton 380, Hume Pipes 10, Indo Burmah Tin 6/2 Karnani Industrial Bank 4/4 discount, Kesoram Cotton 14/2, Marshall Sons (India) 8, New Ring Mill Cotton 663/8, Pioneer Sugar 9, Russa Engineering 101.

Government paper 3 1/2 per cent. was quoted at Rs. 58 and small lots at Rs .58/10. War bonds (short loans) 100, 1925 99/12 and 1928 99/14 per cent.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and three eight pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and thirteen thirty-two pence.

### RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 25.

Rice market continues disturbed but part of the fall in price to Rs. 555 was recovered, the latest figure being Rs. 565 A fair amount of the dealings for July and August is reported. No information is available of Government's intentions but control is advocated to prevent higher retail prices. Exports from Rangoon from January 1st to June 17th are 11,65,163 tons. an increase of 3,21,192 over the same period of 1920.

## EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

### DELHI PIECE-GOODS ASSOCIATION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, June 24.

The Delhi Piece-Goods Association has communicated to the Government of India, Finance Department, resolution expressing their opinion that the policy of drift in regard to the exchange, if persisted in, would bring about complete ruin of many firms, both the European and the Indian, and requesting Government to appeal to patriotic and imperial sentiments of the Indian dealers and the British shippers to come to an amicable settlement.

The Viceroy granted an interview on June 22nd to Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, M.L.A.

The Countess of Reading has accepted the presidentship of the Silver Wedding Fund which now amounts to thirteen lakhs of rupees.

## REJOINDER TO SIR DORAB TATA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—During the discussions that took place at the Tata Bank meetings, Sir Dorab Tata made certain allegations against technically trained Indians, and as one belonging to that category, I feel it my duty to lay my protest against them. Sir Dorab, as President of the Industrial Conference, used exactly the same words in 1915, and thus it is evident that in his opinion India has made no progress during these five years. Even the unsympathetic bureaucracy has found it necessary, after the war, to change its "angle of vision" towards the claims of Indians for higher posts; they could find Indians to occupy the responsible positions of the Executive Councillors, Ministers and even an Indian Governor, but Sir Dorab is at a loss to find amongst his countrymen, Assistant Managers, Assistant Engineers and Assistant Chemists and has to import a staff of Europeans! Sir Dorab is only the type of his class, the Indian aristocrat, who, by virtue of his position in life, passes most of his time in the bureaucratic circles, in an atmosphere full of prejudices against the capabilities and character of Indians, and makes a fetish of the racial superiority of the Europeans. "Slave-mentality" is more the characteristic of the Indian patrician than that of the plebian.

Sir Dorab complains that "the Indians are not prepared to take off their coats, they are incapable of hard work and that they do not like to start on lowest posts." We have to admit that twenty years ago owing to a general apathy of the Indians towards the Industrial development of the country and to the stringent social restrictions, which have lost most of their rigour now, the Indians had had a certain prejudice against manual work. But since the Swadeshi movement of 1905, they have begun to realise the nation's industries as an essential factor in their national existence have cast off the prejudices, and have set with a determined purpose to train up themselves for the task before them. Several Indian students have worked their way up in foreign countries and earned their living during training, as waiters, bill-collectors, domestic servants and coolies in factories. Educated Indians of the present-day are no longer afraid of manual work or drudgery, and they know quite well that as pioneers in the line they have to work up-hill. The discontent, however, among them is due to the fact that they have to work under persons who are, in training and social status, their inferiors, but merely by accident of their skin, are their masters. To Sir Dorab, every European in his employment is an expert, but actual facts are to the contrary. Indians will never grudge starting at the lowest posts, provided they can hope that their merits will one time or other be recognised; but to ask them to drudge on without any promise of a brighter future is nothing less than unjust.

Sir Dorab complains that even after 75 years of Mill Industry we have to depend England for experts in that line. Experts do not drop from Heaven, they are made by opportunities of handling the work. It is impossible to get Indian experts unless Indians are given the facilities and opportunities to work, and to occupy more responsible posts. Well, may the bureaucracy of India reiterate Sir Dorab, and say that after 150 years of British rule in India, we have still to depend upon Europeans to administer our country! Who is to be blamed for this helpless condition of India? Is it not those in whose hands it lies to give Indians the opportunities, but who have callously withheld them? Sir Dorab is a prominent member of the Millowners' Association; will he enlighten us as to what attemps this aristocratic body has made towards training of Indians as experts? How many technical schools and colleges have they established in India? Mr. Jamshedji Tata, the great patriot-philanthropist, made a start in this line, by bequeathing a munificent donation of 30 lakhs for an institution "to encourage in the broadest and most liberal manner, investigation, research and discovery and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind." Has Sir Dorab, his son, tried to see that this institution, "The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore", becomes a faithful expression of his father's conception of its aims and purposes or has he allowed it to grow into a glorified technical institute turning out a few indifferent Chemists and Electrical Operators'? What encouragement or opportunities has he, i.e., his different concerns offered to the handful of capable Chemists and Electricians that this Institution has turned out? There is room enough and more for all the students two or three dozens in all of this Institute in the Tata's varied concerns, but curiously enough doors of these are tightly closed against them. The land that can give birth to philosophers, poets, mathematicians and scientists of world-wide repute is surely not barren of men fit to be turned out as technical experts. Facilities and opportunities to work are required and it lies in the hands of our patriotic-capitalists to offer these to their countrymen and we hope they will realise this responsibility before blaming us.—Yours, etc.,

M. V. P.

Bombay, June 15.

## NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA.

Mr. P. T. Chandra writes to say:—

"It is regretted that owing to unforseen and insurmountable difficulties I am constrained to further defer the publication of my "National Cyclopedia." Under no circumstances those who have not as yet withdrawn their deposits will immediately apply to me c/o the "Rangoon Mail", Rangoon."

## TATA MILLS STRIKE ENDS

Most of the workers of the Tata Mills, situated at Dadar, having shown their willingness to be taken back the strike has now come to an end and the Mills worked as usual on Saturday last. The men were paid off their wages on Friday last.

The special general meeting of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj will be held to-day at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), in the Prabhu Seminary Hall. Members are requested to be present.

# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

June 25.

S S Shwedagon Gentle, Rangoon
S S Gorala, Jones, Bunberry.

June 26.

S S Karmala, Armitage, London.

## DEPARTURES.

June 25.

S S Shustar, McCulloch, Jeddah
S S Clan Macentyre, Wright, Batavia
S S Millewa, Young, Melborne

June 26.

S S Haimon, Henrickson, Calcutta
S S Gloxinia, Robinson, Mahomerah
S S Bahrein, Constantine, Aden

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Norway Maru for Kobe etc
Steamer Mundra for London etc

S S Shwedgaon:—The I B P Company's steamer Shwedgon, 1,994 tons, Captain A E Gentle, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Gorala:—The steamer Gorala, 3,151 tons Captain W H Jones, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bunberry, with a general cargo.

S S Karmala:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Karmala, 5,687 tons Captain A B Armitage, arrived in harbour yesterday from London etc., with the outward mails of the 9th instant a general cargo and passengers.

S S Clan Macintyre:—The T M Company's steamer Clan Macintyre, 3,252 tons, Captain W Wright, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Batavia, with ballast

S S Shustar:—The P G S N Company's steamer Shustar, 1,718 tons, Captain W A McCulloch, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 500 pilgrims.

S S Millewa:—The steamer Millewa, 802 tons, Captain A W Young, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbiur for Melborne with ballast.

S S Haimon:—The W I A Graham Company's steamer Haimon, 3,134 tons, Captain Henrickson, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo

S S Gloxinia:—The S W Company's steamer Gloxinia, 1,961 tons, Captain J Robinson, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Mahomerah with a general cargo.

S S Bahrein:—The T M Company's steamer Bahrein, 1,402 tons, Captain A Constantine, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

## EXPORT.

June 25.

S S City of Cairo for Liverpool:—52 bales wool Lyon Lord and Co; 23 bales wool Bombay Co; 32 bales wool Forbes F Campbell; 39 bales wool S Kesrimal and Co; 4577 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 2600 groundnut seed Umedchand Manilal and Co; 266 bales wool D Kundanmal; 1001 cwt myrabollams P Mathuradas; 72 bales wool David Sassoon and Co.

S S Kashagar for London—138 cwt gum kuthera M T Ashfer; 2 bundles w carpet M T Ashfer.

S S Vechedijk for Hamburg—1375 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Mundra for Antwerp—100 cwt cashew nuts Volkart Bros; 504 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S City of Hardward for Antwerp—50 bales hemp O Govindjee and Co; 1200 tons manganese ore Central I Minning Co.

S S Cracovia for Trieste—1 bale cotton K M Nathoo.

S S Brookline for New York—6000 myrabollams Forbes F Campbel; 4600 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Tajima Maru for Kobe—100 bales cotton C Bomanjee.

S S Tajima Maru for Yokoachi—25 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Tajima Maru for Moji—650 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Tajima Maru for Hongkong—9 cwt A B Gandhi.

S S Tajima Maru for Shanghai—500 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Norway Maru for Kobe—700 bales cotton G Dossa and Co; 2000 bales cotton R D Tata and Co; 2000 bales cotton C Bomanjee and Co; 1000 bales cotton Ozo Burin and Co; 300 bales cotton Sassoon J David; 200 bales cotton G Karanjia; 200 bales cotton H Surajmal; 400 bales cotton Nanalal Manilal.

## IMPORT

June 25.

S S Barala from Basra Agents British India S N Co—1 parcel specie; 2 bundles specie; 393 bags almond.

S S Malmanges from New York W & A Graham & Co—2289.29 tons kerosine oil.

S S Alesia from L Marquis Agents W & A Graham & Co—5556 tons coal.

S S Karapara from Darban Agents British India S N Co—2276 tons coal; 449 bags groundnut; 1407 bags copra; 14 cases biscuits; 2145 bales cotton; 6 bags sea shell; 71 bags nappaseed; 1 case sovereigns; 141 bags court seed; 1387 bales cloves; 25 packages wax; 645 bags moong beans.


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# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Kilachand Mills, Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, 63, Apollo Street, 3 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
The Punjab Portland Cement Co. Ltd., Ord. Genl Meeting, Home Street, 4 p.m.
The Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ord. Co. 137, Esplanade Road, 4 p.m. 4-5 p.m.
The Scots' Association Meeting and Concert, 4-10 p.m. and 4-15 p.m. respectively.

TUESDAY, June 28.

Ord. Genl. Meetings of the Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd. and the Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd., 11, Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 pm. and 4 p.m. respectively.
Ord. Genl. Meetings of the Currimbhoy Mills Co., The Ebrahim Pabaney Mills, Co., the Crescent Mills Co. and the Pearl Mills Co. 137, Esplanade Road, 4 p.m. 4-5 4-10 p.m. and 4-15 p.m. respectively
Sassoon Mechanics Institute, Annual Genl. Meeting, Rampart Row, 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 29.

Ord. Genl. Meeting, the Kastoorchand and Mills Co., Ltd., Hornby Row, 5 p.m.

### G. WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of Council of the management of the G Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. in the office of the Committee 4/18 Khandas Building, Lady Jamshedjee Road, Dadar.

### PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha will deliver a Public Lecture on the "Eastern war and Britain's Responsibility" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, on Monday, the 27th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Maulana Shankat Ali will preside. The Lecture is open to all.
Mr. M. Pickthall will also address the meeting.

### THE LATE MR. M. N. SEERVAI & FREEMASONRY.

A new Lodge called "Seervai" Lodge of Instruction, was opened on Friday last under the auspices of Lodge "Haig-Brown," before a large gathering of Masons in the Freemasons' Hall, Bombay. The new Lodge has been founded with the dual object of perpetuating the memory of the late Wor. Bro. M. N. Seervai, who had done so much for the craft and of affording a regular training ground to the young masons.

### PARSIS AND MAHATMA GANDHI

In connection with the presentation of a purse and an address to Mahatma Gandhi, a meeting of the Parsees will be held at the Excelsior Theatre at 6-30 p.m on Thursday the 30th instant when Maulanas Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. and Mrs. Pickthall have consented to be present.

### A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

The Managing Committee of the Swaraj Sabha Volunteer Corps has arranged with the Vijayanowtam Natak Samaj to stage the new drama "Amarlaxmi," in aid of the Lokmanya Tilak Swaraj Fund, at 9 p.m. (B.T.) on Wednesday the 29th instant at the Bombay Theatre Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Naidu, the Ali Brothers, Mr. M. Pickthall, Mr. Umar Sobani will visit the show


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## TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

### WHERE MONEY CAN BE PAID.

Contributions to Tilak Swaraj Fund may be paid at the following addresses:—

Mahatma Gandhi Laburnum Road, Gamdevi.
Umar Sobhani Esq., Nepean Sea Road.
S. G. Banker Esq., 34, Chowpatty, Girgaon.
A Ward—Fort, District C. C., 72 Apollo Street, Fort.
Mahomed Abdin Peerbhoy Esq., Fair House; Central Road, Colaba.
Mathooradas Tricamjee Esq., 93, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.
B Ward—Maudvi District C. C., Union Society Library, Maudvi, Near Masjid Bridge.
B. N. Mehesheri, Esq., C/o Union Society Bombay (3).
Dharamsi K. Mehta, Esq., C/o Union Society, Bombay (3).
C Ward—Bhuleshwar District C. C., c/o Khadi Bhandar, Morarji Gokuldas Market Kalbadevi Road.
Vithaldas V. Jerajani, Esq., C/o Cawasji Framji and Co., Mulji Jetha Market Chowk, Bombay (2).
D Ward—Girgaon District C. C., No. 79A, Sandhurst Road, opposite Sanghvi Stores.
K. B. Sansgiri, Esq., 3rd Parsiwada Opp Wilson High School.
A. H. Fyzee, Esq., 5, Chowpatty Bombay
U. K. Oza, Esq., Karanjia Building Grant Road, Bombay.
E Ward—Byculla District C. C., c/o Messrs. Foster and Sons, Parel Road, Byculla, opposite Richardson and Crudas.
R. A. Kaji, Esq., New Tambakoowal Building, Khandewady, Bombay.
Anantaram Vaikunthram Esq., "Bombay Chronicle."
S. L. Silam, Esq., 2nd, Kamathipura Bombay.
F Ward—Parel Nistrict C. C., Shrinivas Building, Matunga G. I. P. Railway.
Jivaraj G. Nensey, Esq., Matunga.
S. V. Lalit Esq., Simplex Building, Room No. 21, C. Pawawala Street, Girgaon.
L. N. Chavan, Esq., Girni Kamgar Sangh, Kalachoki, Parel.
G Ward—District C. C., Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar.
P. G. Saharabudhe, Esq., Goregaonkars Building Dadar.
G. S. Purandare, Esq., Kanji Damji Chawl, Elphinstone Road, Parel.
G. S. Nadkarni, Esq., Karodhe Building Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

## ANONYMOUS GIFT OF RS.10000.

### U. P SWARAJ FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, June 25.

An anonymous donor signing himself "Gupta Dan" has given Rs. 10,000 to the Tilak Fund through the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee.

## PANCHMAHAL'S QUOTA.

### RS. 1,000 MORE THAN ALLOTTED SUM

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
GODHRA, June 25.

The Panch Mahal's quota to the Tilak Swaraj Fund amount to nearly Rs. 11,000. Looking to the famine condition and poverty of the Panch Mahals the Provincial Congress Committee had allotted only Rs. 10,000 to this district for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. The Godhra Taluka has nearly completed its quota of Rs. 5,000, Dohad collected nearly Rs. 500 more than the allotted sum of Rs. 3,300, Kalol Taluka has completed the collection of Rs. 2,000. Jahod and Halol are working hard. It is understood that Panch-Mahals will pay nearly one thousand rupees more than the allotted sum.

## CHAWL COLLECTIONS FOR SWARAJ FUND.

A correspondent, living in Dumeta's Chawl, Fanaswadi, writes:—

Although many of the tenants of Dumeta's chawl had individually paid their mite to the Swaraj Fund and received tickets in exchange, in a meeting of the tenants convened for the purpose on the 19th instant, a sum of Rs. 170 was very easily collected within half an hour. This clearly shows that people are very anxious to contribute, but somebody must there be to move. If similar attempts are made in other chawls all over Bombay, a very big sum will be gathered in no time.

## PICKETING OF LIQUORSHOPS.

### VOLUNTEERS ASSAULTED.

The Hon. Secretary Swaraj Sabha Volunteer Corps writes to us under date June 26:—

While volunteer, A. Sultan Ali, was picketing at License shop No. 127, a stone was thrown at him. The case was reported to the Police Constable No. 1047, who took no cognizance of the same.

While picketing at License shop No. 37, Chunam Kiln Road, a volunteer was slapped and the owner brought a charge against S. R. Bhatt, S. S. V. C., who is now reported to be in police custody.

An European sergeant pushed a volunteer, Luxman Raut, while he was doing the picketing duty peacefully at liquor shop No. 145, next to Precious Cinema. His leg has been fractured and is now under the treatment of Dr. M. B. Velkar.

### THE MILL WORKERS' MITE

At Chinchpokli on Sunday evening as desired by Mr. Gandhi a meeting of mill-workers was held for the purpose of enlisting members for the Congress and collecting money for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided. After her speech Mr. Nensey and Mr. Lalit addressed the meeting and many people joined the Congress organisation.

# HIGH COURT.

## ORIGINAL SIDE.

## DAMAGES FOR DEFAMATION.

### DECREE AGAINST LATE EDITOR OF "INDEPENDENT."

*(Before the Hon Mr. Justice Kanga.)*

Behramji Cawasji Patiwalla.
vs.
(1) Syed Hussain.
(2) Shamlal Nehru.
(3) The National ist Journal Ltd.

This was an action to recover damages for a libel contained in article in the defendants' newspaper "The Independent" of Allahabad in its issue of the 21st June, 1919. The first defendant was the editor at the time, the 2nd defendant the publisher, and the 3rd defendant Company were the proprietors of the said newspaper. The plaintiff for some time prior to the alleged libel, was Assistant Controller of Foodstuffs in Bombay under the Hon. Mr. F. R. Cadell who was then the Controller. The article in effect charged that the plaintiff, as Assistant Controller was guilty of corruption and made illicit gains in conjunction with Mr. Pestonji N. Dastur in connection with the issue of passes to merchants for the import of grain into Bombay from mofussil stations. The article reproduced a receipt purporting to be signed by the said Dastur on 3rd February, 1919 in favour of the firm of Relliaram Laxmandas, for a sum of Rs. 1,000 for commission for the supply of waggons for rice from the Punjab according to an arrangement that he would pass the goods without control and also a letter purporting to be written by the same person to the same firm referring to the same arrangement and forwarding the passes and demanding the balance of the commission. Commenting on these documents the article stated that the said Dastur had perfected a system of extracting illegal gratifications from firms which had to do business with the Controller of Prices and that he was doing a roaring business on a systematic and whole sale scale. There were further statements which according to the plaintiff, imported that he was a party to Dastur's corrupt practices. He was described as a bosom friend of Dastur, and it was said that the issuing of passes was the plaintiff's reserved "department, while the receipt of money was a department 'transferred'' to Dastur, and further that Dastur and the plaintiff hunted in couples."

The defendants put in a written statement in which they pleaded justification and averred, that the plaintiff was making illicit gains with the help of the said Dastur in connection with the issue of passes for the import of grains into Bombay.

When the suit was called on Mr. V. F. Taraporevala with Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. N. P. Engineer appeared for defendants 2 and 3.

The 1st defendant did not appear.

AN APOLOGY.

The 2nd and 3rd defendants gave an apology to the plaintiff in which they stated: "We now admit that the said article was written and published and the imputations contained thereon were made under an entire misapprehension as to the facts. We hereby unreservedly withdraw every imputation made against you and every reflection on your character made in the said article, and we unreservedly admit that there never was any foundation for any of the charges made and we deeply regret that such charges were made and we tender you our sincere apology therefor. The 2nd and 3rd defendants having given this apology and having also agreed to pay to the plaintiff all his costs, charges and expenses taxed between attorney and client and the plaintiff not pressing his claim for damages against them, it was ordered by consent of parties that the defendants should publish at their cost the said apology in three issues of the "Independent" in the same type and in the same prominent position as the article complained of, and also publish at their cost the said apology, in the "Times of India," the "Bombay Chronicle," The "Advocate of India," the "Praja-Mitra", the "Jam-e-Jamshed," the "Bombay Samachar" and several other vernacular papers. The defendants were further ordered to pay all the costs charges and expenses of the plaintiff, taxed between attorney and client.

The case was proceeded with "ex parte" against the 1st defendant, who did not appear when his name was called out the plaintiff went into the box and examined by Mr. Taraporewalla denied all the libellous allegations made by the defendant in the said article. He said that those allegations were false and malicious.

The Court.—Why do you say they were malicious? They had never libelled you previously.

Witness.—No. But it appears so from the article itself.

The Court.—From the tone of the article and the fact that they had persisted in the libel?

Mr. Taraporewalla:—The real malice was probably against Mr. Cadell.

Witness further stated that on account of the imputations made he had suffered much.

The Court:—Do you claim Rs. 10,000 as damages?

Witness.—I leave it to your Lordship.

Mr. Taraporewalla, on behalf of the plaintiff, submitted that this was a fit case for exemplary damages. It was a gross libel in very violent language, and the plaintiff had been charged with a criminal offence. The 1st defendant had persisted in the libel, he had pleaded justification for the libel and he had not come forward to substantiate the allegations so recklessly made. An example must be set to deter journals indulging in reckless defamatory allegations of this character and seeking cheap notoriety.

"EXEMPLARY DAMAGES."

His Lordship giving judgment remarked that the 1st defendant had not appeared to justify the libel. The allegations in the article were *per se* defamatory. The only question before the Court was, what damages should be awarded. In England the fixing of the question of damages was peculiar to the Jury. In India it was for the Court. The plaintiff had claimed general damages, i.e., such damages as the Court would presume were the natural and probable consequences of the defendants conduct. There was no actual pecuniary loss. In assessing damages for a libel, the Court would take into consideration the nature of the imputations made, the violence of the language used, mode and extent of publication, and the fact that the defamation was deliberate. Heavier damages were awarded when a libel was published in a newspaper. His Lordship cited the direction of Best C. J. to the offer that the publication of a libel in a journal circulated the calumny in every region of the globe. In this case the 1st defendant's malice appeared from his persisting in putting forward the plea of justification. He had been informed that defendants 2 and 3 had apologised still he had not done so himself. Plaintiff's counsel had stated that the plaintiff was not out for money, but that this was a fit case for exemplary damages. His Lordship thought that the case before him was only on which exemplary damages should be awarded, and that the 1st defendant should pay Rs. 7,500 as damages with all costs of the suit taxed as between attorney and client. There was a decree accordingly against 1st defendant.

## THE AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

### RECORD OF YEARS ACTIVITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 24.

At the annual meeting of the Indian Council of St. John Ambulance Association held at the Viceregal Lodge this evening, Lord Rawlinson, Chairman of the Council, welcomed Lord Reading, the new President, and narrated the record of the year's activities which showed that six new centres have been enrolled and over twenty thousand attended the classes, great improvement being noticeable at the railway centres. The number of the subscribers was declined and he therefore appealed to the local organisations to see to the arrears of subscriptions and registration of active members. His Excellency recognised with gratitude the energy displayed in some quarters and singled out Bengal where great activity has been shown in all the branches of ambulance work. He referred to the growing interest now being evinced in brigade work and welcomed the increase of strength both in the ordinary brigade and nursing divisions which had taken place especially in Calcutta. In conclusion he expressed obligation of members to Duke of Connaught who as Grand Priest of Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England showed keenest interest in the work for Indian branch and at Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay formally presented medals and insignia for services rendered.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Hailey, Chairman of the Executive Committee, briefly sketched the work of Indian Joint War Committee before its dissolution in June 1920. This committee was responsible from 1916 to 1920 for an expenditure of about 117 lakhs in supplies and medical comforts in Mesopotamia and India combined. Since June, the committee has been replaced by the Indian Red Cross Society which had taken over its war work and would have at the same time a wider function in promoting many civil activities to which the Red Cross Societies throughout the world were now devoting their peace time energies. As for year's work, society had been continuing assistance of supplies in Mesopotamia and on the frontier, but, in view of the changing state of affairs, its policy was directed towards gradual reduction of supplies. Secondly, their constitution contemplated formation of autonomous provincial societies affiliated to the main society which would organise and stimulate new civil activities throughout India. The work of promoting the foundation of provincial societies has now proceeded apace and branches had been established in places including Bombay, Madras and Baluchistan. Society was however of an international organisation, the League of Cross Societies. Owing to its own preoccupations, Society in India could not take part in schemes for alleviating distress in central Europe but nevertheless the committee of the League had recognised the position of India by presenting one of the Florence Nightingale Medals to Miss Lucy Minchin. Concluding Mr. Hailey said, though their war work was coming to end, there remains illimitable field offered by needs of mankind in peace, but the burden of future development of Red Cross work must lie on the Provincial Societies, especially on the enthusiasm of Indian workers.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

In the course of his speech, the Viceroy said:—

In future the work of the Association must in the main be on the civil side to lend assistance so far as it can to the hospital, to help in times of epidemics, and in a work help the cause which requires no developing by me before this audience, to assist suffering humanity. Hitherto officials have borne the great burden of the work in carrying on the association. They had their use but they are very busy men. Their activities grow day by day, and the work in future, it seems must be carried on by the great army outside the small circle of officials known, as I always find in India, as non-officials. It is to the non-officials that we must look for the carrying on of this work. I am perfectly certain that there are many who can do this work thoroughly well, and I believe also that the appeal to them will not be in vain. The call of patriotism always evoked a ready response. Times of peace have a tendency to develop individual enterprise and perhaps sometimes to make us or some of us fail to realise how necessary it is to work for the benefit of the people. But I do not believe that the call of patriotism will not evoke response even in times of peace. Here is the opportunity. Let us lend our hands and render all the assistance we can, and, if we do so, I have no doubt that next when we come again to the general meeting of this association, we shall have as great and even greater record than in the past year.

## CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

### HINDU GYMKHANA v. E. D. SASSOON C.C.

A very interesting match was played on Saturday afternoon between the E. D. Sassoon Club and the Hindu Gymkhana on the latter's ground. The home team having lost the toss had to field for an hour, during which period it made a good display in both bowling and fielding. Mr. Gandhi, for instance, knocked down six wickets after having given only fifteen runs. As a matter of fact, it was Mr. Gandhi who made a splendid show in bowling by capturing most of the wickets. Even in batting, Mr. Gandhi shone out and remained not out after scoring 44 runs in which were included four boundary and two over-bound strokes. Mr. M. J. Shroff of the home team, who is an "all-rounder", scored 33 runs out of which 5 were boundary strokes and one over-bound strike.

The visitors made a bad show both in bowling and batting. The highest score from among them was of Dhurandhar, who scored, (not out), 14 runs. Mr. Hicks' fielding was commendable. He stopped admirably even the fastest balls that came to his lot thus effecting a saving of a number of runs to his side. The home team declared their first innings when they had exactly scored 100 runs more than the visitors. In the second innings, Mr. M. D. Pai, the fast Hindu player on behalf of the visitors, hit a very sound overboundary stroke, which evidently broke the upper window glasses of the Gymkhana. When the stumps were drawn, the home team, won the match by six wickets and 100 runs.

### PARSI GYMKHANA vs. PERSIAN C. C.

Another interesting match was played on the ground of the Parsi Gymkhana between the above two teams. The match resulted in a draw. From among the home team Mr. H. Engineer scored 29, by nicely playing a forward and fast game, and Mr. Antia scored only 15. From among the visitors M. Markar scored 51 by remaining not out with two overbound strokes to his credit.

## CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP.

### BOMBAY MUST KEEP "IZZAT" OF INDIA.

A meeting was also held at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall on Sunday evening to enrol members for the Congress and collect funds. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided.

Mr. Vithaldas Jerajani after explaining the Bezwada programme said it was the duty of every Indian in these times to do his duty to his country by joining the Congress and contributing his mite to the fund.

Mrs. Naidu said she was afraid they might not be able to get the requisite number of members before the 30th of the month. Therefore it was their duty to do their best to get the one crore of members for the Congress before the end of the month. They wanted the money for their colleges and schools, and they wanted the men for their national work. It was an easy thing to get a crore of rupees: A single rich man might easily give the money if he wished it, but the enlisting of men was a more difficult thing, and therefore it was for the citizens of Bombay to keep the *izzat* of India at this critical juncture. They did not want half-time or holiday patriots. They wanted whole-time patriots, who would work heartily for the sake of their country day and night. Swaraj was not an easy thing to get. They had to work for it. Freedom was difficult to preserve for their country. They wanted Swaraj, but more than that they wanted discipline. They wanted discipline above all things. As long as they had no harmony among the various communities, and discipline, they would never be fit for Swaraj. The lower classes were the foundation on which the superstructure of Swaraj was to be built. How could they look down upon their own brethren and keep them in a depressed condition? They must abolish these distinctions which kept down so many of Indians.

What did they want the national schools and colleges for? To teach every Indian boy to be proud of the fact that he was an Indian and to teach him to take pride in his nationality and make him work for this land. Their movement was not so much national as international. It was said that on account of the intense nationalism rampant in Europe it was impossible ever to have peace there. But they did not wish to be so intensely nationalistic in this country as to antagonise other peoples and fight with them.

Money they might be able to collect, but men they wanted immediately and with men and money they would be able to make munitions for fighting the battle of India. She appealed to them to preserve for ever the dignity and self-respect of their country.

It was announced that in the Bhuleshwar Ward Congress forms would be kept at all the Swadeshi shops and they would be in a position to register the names of intending members.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## CRICKET.

### AUSTRALIANS V. SURREY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 26.

The weather was cool and cloudy and 14,000 spectators were present when the match between Australians and Surrey was resumed at the Oval to-day. The pitch was fast. Surrey's innings realised 175—Ducat making 47 by easy cricket. The Australians in their second venture only made 138, Hitch taking five wickets for 44 and Fender four for 42. Surrey requiring 197 runs to win had made 35 for one wicket when stumps were drawn for the day.

### COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 26.

Yorkshire beat Warwick by an innings and 150. Derby beat Glamorgan by two wickets Bestwick of Derbyshire secured ten wickets in Glamorgan's second innings for 40.

## INTERNATIONAL POLO.

### AMERICAN VICTORY—THOROUGH AND COMPLETE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 18.

Every seat from two to ten pounds sterling was sold at Hurlingham. The ponies preceded by the national flags paraded before the match, twenty-seven American and twenty-five English. The fear that Milburn would be unable to play owing to strained back proved groundless. He was in great form and led his side with splendid dash but it was Watson Webb who shone particularly and America owe a great deal to him for their convincing win, for he was sure and brilliant both in defence and attack. American victory was thorough and complete. They were the better side individually and collectively. They gained a two goals' lead in the opening chukker and were never headed or saught and after one great effort in the fourth chukker when they threw away their chances because of their inability to finish them off.

The English were outprayed and were struggling doggedly against a certain defeat. The Englishmen, with the exception of Wodehouse, who was easily the outstanding personality on his side, by no means lived up to their reputations. Barrett at Number Two was very disappointing. Game had a sensational start, England nearly scoring from a throw-in, Wodehouse sending a fine shot in and Milburn just clearing from goalmouth. Then taking full command of game America hit through twice Webb getting the first point and Hitchcock the second. Tomkinson hit England's first directly after the second chukker had commenced but with the shot taken at long range. Webb got the two goals lead back after Barrett had scored from a free hit for a cross. Hitchcock who had offended promptly restored America's advantage turning the ball in after a long shot had gone wide. In the third chukker Tomkinson scored, Stoddart replying almost immediately leaving America her two lead. The fourth period was very fast and easily the best. It went all the way of England, who did all the attacking and for the first and only time and America rattled. The Englishmen, however, made but little use of their chances and thrice in succession Tomkinson missed great chances by hitting wide. Barrett would have scored but for his pony stopping the ball. Before the chukker ended after Milburn had defended brilliantly Tomkinson at last hit through reducing the lead to 5/4. England after this had no further success and became slower and disorganised. She struggled on gamely but with never any prospect success. In each of the remaining three chukkers the Americans scored, twice through Webb thrice Hitchcock twice and Milburn once.

## CHAMPIONSHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 26.

In the first round of the Men's Singles of the World's Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon, Shimidzu beat Hotham 6/1, 6/1, 6/0.

## TENNIS IN ENGLAND.

### RESULT OF SEMI-FINAL OF LONDON, CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 18.

Sleem beat Norton, South African, in the semi-final of the London Championships at the Queen's Club 6/2, 6/1 and meets Shimidzu in final. Shimidzu's tactics against Davson were admirable. By directing his services to the Englishman's backhand he avoided Davson's forehand drives. Another feature of Shimidzu's play was his clever lobs.

## ROEHAMPTON TENNIS TOURNAMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 19.

In the Finals of the Roehampton Lawn Tennis Tournament, American Hunter beat A. H. Fyzee in the gentlemen's singles 1/6, 1/6, 8/6, 6/1, 6/3 and Mrs. Mallory (America) beat Miss Hawkins in the ladies' singles 6/1 6/2.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*

*Monday, June 27, 1921.*

## HOPE DEFERRED.

*I most earnestly hope that as a result of events that are now proceeding and of the efforts which are being made as shown by the reports of Mr. Winston Churchill's speeches on behalf of His Majesty's Government that their desire to bring about a reasonable peace with Turkey will succeed. I fervently trust that the neutrality so recently reaffirmed by His Majesty's Government in the struggle between Greece and Turkey may be continued and that if the conflict in the Near East must proceed, Britain may not be compelled to depart from her declared policy; and I trust also that a just and reasonable peace may result from the endeavours of the Allied Powers between Greece and Turkey, which will content the Moslems, who constitute so great and important a portion of the population of His Majesty's subjects.*

Thus spake Lord Reading in the course of his reply to the Ahmadiyah Delegation. Indian Muslims, who have heard similar pious hopes and fervent wishes expressed so many times without the least result, are not unnaturally disappointed by this first official pronouncement of the New Viceroy on the Turkish Question; for they are sick to death of empty words. We, for our part, take a less despondent view, believing that Lord Reading's political influence is so much greater than that of his predecessor that he is able to accomplish easily things which it was never in Lord Chelmsford's power to do. He has only to hope earnestly enough, and trust fervently enough, in order to impose his view upon the Government of England; and it is a relief to us to know that he does realise the vast importance of the Turkish Question to the peace and welfare of this country and this continent. His mention of a just and reasonable peace with Turkey is tantamount to an admission that the Treaty of Sevres was both unreasonable and unjust, and coming from such a man the worth of that admission to the Muslim cause is very great. By dint of harsh experience we have been taught never to pin our faith to an official utterance; but unofficial tidings also seem to indicate that the Government of England has begun to realise the huge mistake it made in ever letting Greek troops enter Turkish territory. The fact remains, however, that the mistake was made by England, that the consequences have been dreadful and that the tendency towards a change of policy has only been evinced within the last few weeks. Lord Reading's blame of Indian Muslims for their inability at once to believe in the sincerity of England's new found friendly sentiment towards the Turks after all that has happened, therefore, appears to us unfair except upon the old assumption that Indians have no right to notice anything.

His Lordship seems to be quite unaware that English and even French daily papers do occasionally find their way to India, for he said: "The rumour that an ultimatum has been presented to that (Angora) Government by the British is, so far as I am aware untrue. I do not know whence the rumour comes." Well, the French and the Italian Press were full of it not long ago. It came to Rome and Paris from Constantinople and we think that it could probably be traced to a Greek propagandist source. Lord Reading also said: "His Majesty's Ministers have, on repeated occasions, emphatically contradicted the suggestion that they are giving the Greeks any assistance in the campaign now proceeding in Asia Minor." But is his Lordship unaware that, after those emphatic contradictions, some English daily papers of repute—notably "a diplomatic correspondent" of the "Daily Telegraph"—have spoken of a Greek loan being privately negotiated in London and even of British armaments supplied in quantities to Greece not indeed after, but immediately before the said emphatic contradictions were made known. It would be necessary to impose a ban upon the entry of every European journal into India, or strictly to censor every Indian newspaper, if such misunderstandings on conflicting evidence are to be avoided in the future. And still we hear of Greek warships in the Black Sea! Lord Reading also spoke about the great responsibility which rests on those who "choose to make themselves the means of disseminating the notion in India that in its relation with the Angora Government, His Majesty's Government has only shown another example of its alleged hostility towards Islam and of its resolve to crush the last remnant of Islamic temporal power." There was never the least need for anyone to disseminate such a notion, which has been windsown by the news, which could not be kept out of India, of the way in which the Greeks were trying to destroy "the last remnant of Islamic temporal power," with British help. "Nothing could be further from the truth than to say that Britain is out to destroy Islamic Power, and let me add that no statement is more calculated to tend to trouble and unrest among Indian Mahomedans." Well, the fact remains that England has destroyed Islamic Power methodically, and that Mr. Lloyd George, in more than one public utterance, seems to us to have declared that she was "out" to do so, referring to the war with Turkey as the ultimate crusade of Christendom against Islam. Mr. Lloyd George is now, it seems, the world's dictator. The statement therefor rests on high authority. That was of course before the present change of policy, in days when the Treaty of Sevres with all its implications was still regarded by our "statesmen" as a just and reasonable peace!

Before he came to India, Lord Reading asked the Indian people to give him a fair chance. We feel quite sure that Indians wish to do so; and to that end it is necessary to refrain from judgment of his policy until at least its general aim and tendency become apparent. The incident of the Ali Brothers has, of course, offended non-cooperators and his definition of the behaviour of a clique of British officials towards their Indian fellow-subjects as "mistakes of judgment" seems over-diplomatic to the sufferers from that behaviour. But if he succeeds in having the Turkish Question settled in the way that Indians wish, and in transforming the Government of India into a Government for India, Indians will soon forget these little details and acclaim him the best friend that India ever had.

## MUSLIMS OF BOMBAY.

If there is one quality in which the Muslims have excelled in history, it is gratitude. In this they follow the example of the Holy Prophet, who reckoned gratitude among the highest of the virtues and gave sublime examples of it in his earthly life. Who that has ever read it can forget his speech to the Ansar (the Helpers) of Madinah, when the latter murmured because a greater portion of the spoils of war had been allotted to the much more recent Meccan converts: "If all the world went one way and the Ansar went the other, I would join the Ansar! May Allah bless them, and their children, and their children's children!" There is no man in the world to-day to whom the Muslims owe more gratitude than to Mahatma Gandhi. He it was who pointed out to them in the hour of grief and burning rage and indignation the example of the Prophet in the first dark years, at Mecca, years of persecution patiently endured—"the early hours", as they are called in the Coran—as the pattern to be copied strictly by a subject people. It is once more "the early hours" for El Islam, and in the great revival of all Asia which is taking place in spite of persecution, the value of the strong support and friendship of enlightened, God-fearing Hindus cannot be overestimated. While the Hindus and the Muslims still fought shy of one another, the rest of Asia could be liberated, but India because of her internal differences had inevitably to remain beneath a foreign yoke. Mahatma Gandhi stands for the Khilafat, he stands for fair play for Islamic peoples, he stands for a united Indian nation which will be a power for good in Asia; he stands for justice, liberty and brotherhood, and he is making an intense appeal to every Indian patriot. Will not the Muslims of Bombay respond with all their might to this appeal, and show their gratitude to one who, though a Hindu, is the loving helper of Islam? The name of Gandhi is sufficient guarantee that all the money he receives will go in charity—what we Muslims are taught to call charity—that is, for the benefit of mankind without the taint of any selfish purpose. Sunnis, Shias—Bohras, Memons, Khojas; communities whose names are strange to us in Western Asia, but who all have high repute for public spirit and munificence, who all are members of the great Islamic body—will they not all come forward, both as individuals and as communities and give the utmost that they can afford to the befriender of Islam, that no-one in the world may say that Muslims are ungrateful, or behind Hindus and Parsis in their contribution to a cause which is in fact their own?

## THE BLIND IN INDIA.

We have watched with interest the efforts now being made by the Blind Relief Association for the amelioration of the lot of the sufferers from this disability. It is surprising that in this country the condition of the blind has not appealed to the people generally, as have some of the other ills to which human flesh is subject; for the heart of India is generally touched by the sight of suffering and sorrow in others. The extent of the prevalence of blindness in India does not seem to be realised, yet there is scarcely a village in which one does not see one or more who have to be led about by others, while we meet regularly in our cities and smaller towns, scores who are so afflicted. No census of the blind has been taken, and it is impossible to give anything like reliable figures. It is very probable that there are three-quarters of a million totally blind in this country. In addition to these the number who are handicapped in every way by partial blindness must be very large. What is being done for them? Their condition has not appealed, as it ought to have appealed, to the philanthropy of our wealthy men. There is a great deal of personal assistance and charity shown on a small scale, but it seems to us that this is a subject which demands more than can be accomplished in that way. There is need for some organised work, not only by those who are possessed of wealth but by the Government and local authorities. The Government have a responsibility in this respect which they cannot neglect, for it must be remembered that it is one of the duties of the authorities to make men as fit as possible, from the point of view of their value to the State All these disabled people are a burden, instead of an asset to the country, and on this ground alone, Government have a real responsibility towards them. The higher ground of common humanity should also appeal to Government as to private individuals.

The fact is that a very great proportion of the prevailing blindness in India is due to causes which can be prevented with comparative ease. We are all aware of the appalling ignorance of the ordinary villagers in the most elementary matters connected with sanitation, and so long as there is this ignorance we cannot expect any improvement in the direction of preventive measures against blindness. There are certain diseases which make the sufferer liable to blindness, and if the first signs are neglected, the results are often disastrous. How often have we seen children suffering from this defect on account of the indifference of the parents to the simple precautions necessary to safeguard the child against blindness? Those with experience in hospitals are constantly forced to turn away sorrowing parents without giving them any hope of recovery from blindness. Had the child been brought in the early stages even, the remedy could have been applied, but months and even years have been allowed to pass before bringing the child for treatment. There are certain ailments which are calculated to produce the very conditions which affect seriously the sight of the child, and unless treated in time, nothing can be done to save it. It is clear, therefore, that any schemes for dealing with this serious illness must take cognisance of the ignorance of the normal villager, and a considerable proportion of townspeople, of the elementary precautions necessary. In connection with the Blind Relief Association, there are several organisations which are aiming at supplying something to meet this need. There is great need for a considerable increase in the number of eye specialists, and for the development of high-class eye hospitals. Much more should be done towards providing all large towns with proper facilities, but the chief need, it appears to us, is the multiplication of a class of workers who possess sufficient knowledge of sanitary measures and the simple ailments of the eye, to enable them to warn people of the danger of neglect, and to afford them the simple treatment needed in most cases. These workers would not be highly qualified, but they would possess what knowledge is necessary for this preliminary work. They would make periodic rounds of their particular districts, and as far as possible, they would report every case to the headquarters from which they come. They would soon gain experience in detecting eye troubles, and in discriminating between the different types. In the case of simple defects they would be capable of administering the medicine needed for relief and cure; in the case of more serious defects it would be their duty to report to the head of the hospital to which they are attached, and if possible, to persuade the sufferer to come in for a course of treatment.

There is always difficulty in persuading village people to leave their homes for a course of treatment in a distant hospital. In the large towns they have probably no friends and the inconveniences are great. Rather than make the journey they prefer to sit still at home, and allow their sight to go. In order to meet their case there is need for a development of hospitals in which special attention can be given to these people. It is not necessary that hospitals devoted entirely to eye work should be opened, but the doctors should be expected to give special attention to eye work in their training. If a man can establish confidence in a district he will find quite as much eye work to do as he wants. The people will realise what an advantage it will be to them if they are treated, and provided they have not to undergo too great inconveniences they will flock to his hospital. The subordinate workers to whom we have referred, would send in a steady stream of people requiring treatment, and in this way a real attack could be made on the evil. We are conscious of the great difficulty in supplying both the money and the staff for anything like a great crusade in the country, but we have every confidence that, when this matter is placed before the wealthy people of the land, there will be a hearty response. At the present time, the great majority of sufferers are at the mercy of the quack doctors who tour the villages, and who persuade the villagers to submit to their skill. The number of persons who have lost their sight completely as a result of the activity of these unskilled men must be appalling. Those responsible for the working of the Blind Relief Association are seeking to enlist the support and sympathy of as many as possible in their crusade. We should like to see more local authorities taking up the question, and attempting to carry out experiments on a small scale. In those places where an attempt has been made to organise a house to house inspection, and to afford simple relief by the inspectors, they acknowledge the value of the system, and they have also found that the cost is very small. There must be a greater sense of the needs of these suffering people, and this will result in a sympathetic effort to deal with the problem.

## Notes of the Day.

**Quite Indefensible.**

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in the course of his lengthy reply to the debate in the House of Commons regarding the Dominions Conference, took care to traverse every issue raised during the debate, except one—namely, that relating to India's demand for the deletion from the Anglo-Japanese Agreement of all reference to Japan assisting Great Britain in the event of internal commotion in India. Mr. Chamberlain's silence on the point, in spite of pointed references to it by Sir T. Bennet, Mr. Spoor and Col. Wedgwood is unfortunate, if it is deliberate, as it seems to us. And we, in India, to believe that His Majesty's Government are not prepared to do that much justice to India? The above-said provision in the agreement is a direct insult to India's manhood and implies a deep-rooted suspicion of India's loyalty, while lip-tributes are being paid to the same by the Emperor downwards. Confidence begets confidence and distrust distrust. If Great Britain is sincere in her professions of admiration of India's loyalty, there is no need of such a covert provision as the above in the alliance with Japan. But, more than as an indication of Britain's attitude, the provision is looked upon by Indians as an insult to their sense of self-respect. How would any of the Dominions, say South Africa, have tolerated a provision for Japanese assistance to put down an insurrection by the Republicans in South Africa? That neither Mr. Chamberlain nor the Premier chose to defend the provision, shows how really indefensible it is. The retention of the provision in any future treaty with Japan or any other alien Power will be deeply resented in India.

**India and Aden.**

Aden being neither geographically nor historically connected with India the people of this country will regard as a good riddance the transfer of the administrative control of this settlement from her hands to any other legitimately entitled to possess it. Strict justice requires that the Arabs should administer it—but such justice is a stranger to modern diplomacy, which knows only the rule of Might. In any case, India will heave a sigh of relief when she is rid of the burden of the administration of this territory. The burden was saddled on India by Great Britain out of purely selfish considerations. The sacrifices India has all along been called to make in the interests of the civil administration and military defence of Aden are hardly compensated by the advantages which a few Indian merchants have been deriving through India's artificial connection with the settlement. We are aware that these merchants are disposed to view with alarm and disfavour the proposed transfer of the control of the administration. And we can easily understand why they should be so apprehensive. It is they who have in the main contributed to the development and prosperity of the settlement. Aden is, indeed, a monument to the colonising enterprise of Indians. It is natural that those who have built up the prosperity of Aden should feel alarmed at the prospect of the fruits of their labours being filched away from them, as a consequence of the transfer of the administration to the Colonial Office. The way our countrymen, who were the original colonists of East Africa, are being treated in Kenya and other British East African Colonies, leads the Indian residents of Aden to fear that they will not be fairly treated under the Colonial regime. The Government of India owe it to the Indian community in Aden to see that their rights and interests suffer in no way by the transfer. The Colonial Office ought to give an open and definite assurance to this effect. It will be little short of treachery to the Indian community if the Colonial Office should seek to undermine their right to equal citizenship in the way it is being done in Africa on the plea that these Indians will no longer be living under their own Government. Finally, a word as to the financial adjustments between India and the Mid East Department. We hope there is no foundation at all for the report that only the civil administration will be transferred and that India will continue to shoulder the burden of military and naval defence of Aden as heretofore. It will be monstrous to make such an arrangement. The defence of Aden is properly an Imperial affair and India should have nothing to do with it.

**A Gandhi Story.**

So many mythical stories about Mr. Gandhi have been circulated of late by ignorant as well as interested parties, that we may be excused for giving currency to one more, which has, however, this distinguishing feature, that it is true. Last week a local trader, who has prospered in his business, went to Mr. Gandhi's place in Gamdevi and reverentially placed in the latter's hands a cheque for Rs. 500, the same being his contribution to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. Mr. Gandhi, after some preliminary enquiries as to the nature of the business carried on by the donor and its progress, asked him if the amount of the cheque corresponded to the quota which every merchant was expected to donate, namely one-twelfth of the annual income. The visitor had to admit that it did not and that his monthly income was indeed larger than the donated sum. But he excused himself on the plea that he did not quite agree with Mr. Gandhi in his Non-Cooperation. He said he had some doubts in his mind regarding the movement. Mr. Gandhi instantly offered to solve these doubts on the spot and for a short while Mr. Gandhi and the visitor were engaged in the discussion of the ethics of Non-Cooperation. At the termination of his cross-examination, Mr. Gandhi asked the visitor whether all his doubts were now cleared and he was satisfied as to the worthiness of the cause he was asked to help. The latter, it is stated, said that most of his doubts were cleared, but a few still remained in his mind. "If that is so," said Mr. Gandhi in reply, "You owe me a cheque to the extent of the extra satisfaction you have derived and I hope you will send it to me. As for the doubts still left behind, I hope to solve them the next time you come to me, so that I may receive from you the full quota of your contribution to the Tilak Swaraj Fund." With a smile on his not unpleased countenance the visitor then bade the Mahatma good-bye.

**A Perverse Attitude.**

The attitude of the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway in the matter of the supply of drinking water to railway passengers by private arrangements through volunteers appears to us to be unreasonable in the extreme. The excuse given by him, when interviewed by the honorary secretary of the Indian Passenger and Traffic Relief Association, was that the volunteers at Bhusaval and Shegaon stations under the pretence of supplying water to passengers were preaching "Non-Cooperation" to, and making collections for the Swaraj Fund from, the passengers. This is stoutly denied by the volunteers and the Seva Samiti and Pranirakshak Samstha which employ them. It would appear that the mere fact that these volunteers wore "Gandhi" caps had led the station staff to believe that they were members of Mr. Gandhi's "Swaraj Corps" and the Agent has accordingly been misinformed of the facts. In any case, an assurance from these two well known humanitarian bodies that the volunteers will be strictly forbidden to carry on any propaganda work while on station premises ought to have sufficed for the Agent. But he seems to have proved obdurate, refusing to permit volunteer agencies to look to the comforts of the poorer classes of passengers. The Agent has stated, it seems, that the Railway Company will make adequate arrangements of its own to supply water to thirsty passengers. But we know how unsatisfactory the official arrangements are everywhere on the Indian railways. We published only the other day an announcement to the effect that the Agent of the O. and R. Railway has permitted volunteers of Seva Samities to undertake the supply of water to passengers on his railway. We understand that the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities too gladly allow such humanitarian service to be rendered on their lines. It is a pity that the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company alone should assume a perverse attitude towards such a beneficent work. We hope that he will see his way to change it.

**Panchgani Municipality.**

We are sorry that, in publishing the judgment of the first-class Magistrate of Wai in the case of the Panchgani butchers, we had for reasons of space so to curtail it that in the opinion of a Tax-payer of Panchgani, whose letter we publish to-day, it was unintelligible. The said letter quotes in full the latter portion of the judgment, with which Panchgani residents and tax-payers are most concerned. It seems to us, as we have said before, fully to justify the various complaints and petitions on the subject of the Municipality, with the request that the elective principle should be applied to Panchgani, which have been sent to the Collector of Satara from time to time by the inhabitants without achieving the desired result. It seems hard that the tax-payers and residents can exercise no check upon the conduct of their own collective business in a case where (in the opinion of a first-class magistrate) "Municipal matters are not going on as well as one could desire."

# "NO PEACE WITHOUT TURKISH SETTLEMENT."

## INDIA'S NEW STATUS ACKNOWLEDGED.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON IDEALS OF EMPIRE.

## SPEECH AT IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

The Imperial Cabinet opened at 10, Downing Street, this morning. With the exception of a small party of journalists and photographers the streets was empty. Mr Lloyd George whose health has greatly improved motored from Chequers, this morning, and made a speech welcoming the Imperial Representatives. After the speech by the Premier, the Cabinet adjourned until June 21st. The speech is understood to be the most important and its text is being issued later.

A meeting was held in the Cabinet Room, the Premier, British Cabinet Ministers, including Mr. Churchill, Messrs. Balfour, Chamberlain and Montagu sitting on one side of the table, and the representatives of the Dominions and India on the other.

### PREMIER'S SPEECH.

Speaking at the Imperial Conference Mr. Lloyd George began by dwelling upon the postwar overstrain and exhaustion of nations producing feverish restlessness and disinclination for steady labour, but the distress in Britain was not so bad as after the Napoleonic wars. Indeed, despite great unemployment and much labour unrest there was no actual privation. This could largely be attributed to the self-sacrifices of the well-to-do. He was confident that the world was slowly settling down to face realities. The encouraging fact in the international situation was the increasing impatience with those who sought to keep the world in a state of turmoil. The two most troublesome problems of peace had been settled including the disarmament of Germany, though irregular formations in Bavaria were still giving trouble. He believed that this difficulty would shortly be overcome. The other problem of reparations had baffled all financial experts for two years, but an expedient had now been devised and seemed to have given satisfaction to the moderate and practical men of Europe. So far as we were able to gather that was also the view in the Dominions which were directly concerned in the question.

THE TURKISH TREATY.

Mr. Lloyd George said he was very hopeful with regard to the two remaining difficulties namely the fixation of the boundaries of Poland and peace being made with Turkey. Until these were settled it could not be said that peace had been established. The first essential of peace and reconstruction after the war was that we should stand by our treaties. The nations of the world realised their interdependence more than ever and the League of Nations stood as witness of such realisation. There might be relaxations of treaties here and there following upon the discovery of new conditions with the consent of all parties, but treaties must stand where such consent was not forthcoming.

NEW STATUS OF INDIA AND DOMINIONS.

Mr. Lloyd George continued by saying he did not propose to deal in detail with the agenda of the conference remarking: "We have no cut and dried agenda. We will discuss that amongst ourselves." He said that the British Empire was progressing very satisfactorily from the constitutional standpoint and otherwise. He mentioned among the postwar changes Canada's decision to have her own Minister in Washington. This was a most important development in which we willingly cooperated. The Premier concluded by emphasising that the British Dominions and the Indian Empire had played probably a greater part in the war of freedom than any nation except perhaps the very greatest powers. In recognition of their achievements the British Dominions had been accepted fully into the comity of nations by the whole world. They had achieved full national status standing besides the United Kingdom as equal partners in the dignities and responsibilities of the British Commonwealth. If there were any means whereby that status could be rendered even clearer to their own communities and to the world, we would be glad to have them submitted to the conference. India's achievements had also been very great and she had proved her right to new status on our councils.

TRIBUTE TO INDIA.

Mr. Lloyd George cordially greeted the Maharao of Cutch and the Hon. Mr. Sastri. He said, "We shall find them wise and cogent interpreters of the Indian point of view in the great questions to be discussed."

Referring to the greatness of India's achievements, he said "Her soldiers lie with ours in all the theatres of the war and no Britisher can ever forget the gallantry and promptitude with which she sprang forward to the King-Emperor's service, when the war was declared. That is no small tribute to India and the Empire of which India is a part. The causes of the war were unknown to India and its theatre in Europe was remote, yet India stood by her allegiance with and soul from the first call to arms and some of her soldiers are still serving far from their homes and families in the common cause. India's loyalty in that great crisis is eloquent to me of the Empire's success in bridging the civilisations of the East and West, in reconciling the wide differences of history and tradition and race and in bringing the spirit and genius of the great Asiatic people into willing cooperation with our own. Important changes have been effected in India this year, and India is making rapid strides towards the control of her own affairs. She has also proved her right to the new status she gained in the war, and she has maintained it during the peace, and I welcome the representatives of India to our great Council of Empire to-day. We shall, I feel, sure, gain much by the fact that her sentiments and interests will be interpreted to us by her own representatives."

BLENDING OF EAST AND WEST.

Concluding, the Premier, said "The British Empire is a saving fact in the distracted world and is a most hopeful experiment in human organisation, which the world has yet seen. It is based not on force, but on goodwill and common understanding. Liberty is its binding principle and where that principle has not yet been applied it is gradually being introduced into the struggle. It is a willing and free association of many nations and peoples which this Conference represents. In all the marvellous achievements of our peoples, which this gathering reflects, I am most deeply impressed by the blending of the East and West.—India with her far-descended culture and her intensely varied types so different from ours—is present in this room to concert a common policy with us in the world's affairs and harmonise still more completely her civilisation and ours."

### ANGLO-JAPANESE RELATIONS REVIEWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., June 26.

In his speech at the opening of the Imperial Conference, Mr. Lloyd George said that one of the most urgent and important foreign questions was that of the relations of the Empire with the United States and Japan. There was no quarter of the world where we more greatly desired to maintain peace. The Anglo-Japanese alliance had been most valuable. Japan had been a faithful ally rendering us valuable assistance in critical need. The British Empire would not easily forget that Japanese warships had escorted transports bringing Australian and New Zealand troops to England, when German cruisers were still in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. We desired to preserve this well-tried friendship which had stood us both in good stead and to apply it to the solution of all questions in the Far East, where Japan had special interests and where we ourselves like the United States desired equal opportunities and an open door. Not the least of these questions was the future of China which looked to us and to the United States for sympathetic treatment and fairplay. No greater calamity could overtake the world than further accentuation of the world's divisions upon racial lines.

IDEALS OF EMPIRE.

The British Empire had done signal service to humanity in bringing up these divisions in the past. Failure in that duty would not merely greatly increase the dangers of international war, but it would divide the British Empire against itself. Our foreign policy could never range itself upon differences of race civilisation between east and west. It would be fatal to the Empire. We looked confidently to the Government and people of the United States for sympathy and understanding in this respect. Friendly cooperation with the United States was for us a cardinal principle, dictated equally by instinct, reason and commonsense. We desired to work with that great Republic everywhere in the world. Like it, we wanted stability and peace based on liberty and justice.

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

We desired to avoid the growth of armaments in the Pacific and elsewhere. We rejoiced that American opinion was at present so earnest in that direction. We were ready to discuss with American statesmen any proposal for limitation of armaments on their part, but in the meantime we could not forget that the life of the United Kingdom, also Australia and New Zealand indeed of the whole Empire was built on seapower which was necessarily the basis of the Empire's existence. We must therefore look to measures which our security required. We aimed at nothing more, but could not possibly be content with less.

### PRAMIER'S "SETISFACTORY" ADDRESS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

Mr. Lloyd George's address at the opening of the Imperial Cabinet is regarded as very satisfactory from the Indian point of view. The Maharao of Kutch and Mr. Sastri conferred with Mr. Montagu at the India Office, this afternoon, with regard to the procedure and agenda relating to India.

## LONG LIVE G. O. M!

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI.)

Dadabhai Naoroji is gone. Has his spirit disappeared from our midst? Is he any the less G. O. M. of India to-day? Has any other taken his place? Can any other take it? There is only one G. O. M. whom India will recognise as there can be only one Lokmanya. Let us therefore say on this the "shraddha tithe" of Dadabhai Naoroji, "Long Live G. O. M!" Who can join that prayer? Surely only those who revere his spirit and try to reproduce it in however humble a manner in their own lives. He breathed into us the spirit for freedom. Lokmanya taught us to think that freedom. Swaraja—was our birthright. What are we doing to regain our birthright?

Dadabhai laboured the whole of his life for India. He was the friend not merely of the Parsis, he was the friend of the whole of India. He wept over the miseries of the poor. His tender heart was big enough to hold the indentured Indians of Natal. His countrymen beyond the seas claimed his attention just as much as the Congress politician. The Prince and the pauper equally occupied him. He could plead for the condition of Mysore and he wrote learned essays on the poverty of India. He combated every statement that was made against the poorest of his countrymen. He lived for India and he died for her. Few people know that he was a most regular correspondent. He wrote his correspondence all himself. And he press-copied every one of his letters. Whenever I used to visit him in his little office in Brixton, I used to think of him as a Rishi. His room was large enough only to hold one visitor. There was only one chair in it besides his. It was a privilege to sit at his feet. India does not know that I carried a letter of introduction to Dadabhai when I went to England as a student in 1888. I know he was like father to the student world in London. My earliest lessons in Swaraj were received from Dadabhai. His life was an object lesson to me in plain living and high thinking. His writings on India were my first introduction to Indian politics. His life still remains a source of eternal inspiration to me. This is not the occasion however for noting down some of my pleasantest reminiscences of the association. I was privileged to have with Dadabhai. I can only hope that whilst we are going through the process of purification, every son and daughter of India will remember that Dadabhai was the father of the national movement in India at any rate our side of it. And let us feel grateful to our Parsi countrymen for having presented Dadabhai to India.

### NON BRITISH REFUGEES.

37,500 MAINTAINED BY BRITAIN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

According to a statement by Mr. Hilton Young in the House of Commons, Government was maintaining 37,500 non-British refugees consisting of Russians, Assyrians and Armenians at a monthly cost of £90,000. The number would be considerably reduced when the Assyrians, who had taken refuge in Mesopotamia, were settled and the Russians at Basra were shipped to Vladivostok as arranged.

### ARBITRATION COURTS

COL. YATE BUSY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

In the House of Commons to-day Col. Yate drew attention to the non-cooperation arbitration courts in India and sentence of one such court in Bengal that a woman was to have her head shaved and face painted, and asked what steps the Government of India had taken to put an end to these unconstitutional tribunals and punish members of them.

Mr. Montagu replied that arbitration was not in itself unconstitutional, but if any one acting, or professing to act, as arbitrator caused bodily harm to another he was liable to prosecution for breach of criminal law.

Replying to Col. Yate regarding an article in an Indian paper, Mr. Montagu said he did not accept the statement that publicity offices in India were starved and cold-shouldered by the administration; on the contrary, most local Governments had been actively supporting them. He had already communicated to the Government of India his views regarding importance of the work.

### "STATESMANLIKE."

VERDICT ON PREMIER'S SPEECH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.

"Statesmanlike" is the unanimous verdict on the Premier's speech. For once all the parties are united under a single banner. Newspapers contrast the Conference with the League of Nation as a peace-compelling institution and a factor in the world's welfare. They point out that excellent as the League of Nations ideals are, it started with a flourish of trumpets and depends upon a paper constitution, whereas the Empire meetings are simple and unceremonious. The Britannic partnership has grown naturally on practical lines, and comprises many races, religions, languages, and cultures, which have already successfully emerged from the severest tests.

The "Daily News" refers to the Conference as a "movement pregnant with good for the whole of mankind."

The "Daily Chronicle" says:—"The Empire is based on liberty."

The "Morning Post" refers to "This family party" and expresses the hope that the Conference will limit its agenda and concentrate on a few things and do those well.

### IMPERIAL COMMUNICATIONS

PROPOSED REMEDY FOR DELAY IN WIRELESS SCHEME

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 20.

Mr. Robert Donald, a member of the Empire Press Committee, which is collaborating with Messrs. Churchill, Montagu and Kellaway, regarding the Improvement in Imperial communcations, issues a letter to the press, drawing attention to the delay in the Imperial wireless scheme and complaining that nothing has been done with regard to direct communication with India although the scheme was approved by the Admiralty and the Government of India, two years ago. Mr. Donald points out that the completion of Cairo station will do little to remedy the present delay, which is sometimes serious, and which cannot be remedied until the receiving and transmitting station is also erected in India.

Mr. Donald urges the abandonment of the proposal to construct a second station in Egypt and favours the selection of site in the Suez Canal zone or at Aden.

### GOVT. OF INDIA RUPEE LOAN

TERMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

The terms of the Government of India's rupee loan are published in London, and subscriptions will be received in the London Office of the Imperial Bank of India as from June 20th.

### ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY STRIKE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 28.

The Assam-Bengal Railway strike has no been in progress for 31 days. The continuation of the strike would cause further pecuniary loss to the company and merchants and traders in Eastern Bengal and great inconvenience to the travelling public. Negotiation is going on in Chittagong and Calcutta to effect a speedy settlement of the strike. It is hoped a settlement wil be arrived at very soon.

### CABLE ITEMS.

The King and Queen departed for Holyhead and Ireland, on Tuesday. There was a royal procession with open carriages from the Buckingham Palace and the King and Queen received an ovation from the crowds.

A telegram from Berlin says 68 have been killed and 73 injured by an explosion of firedamp in the Mont Cenis pit in Westphalia.

The Maharajah of Kapurthaa and Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Lady Jehangir have arrived in London.

A Simla message of June 24 says:—On June 18th a picquet observed several parties of the enemy between Dargai Oba, about eight miles west of Sarwekai, and Tanai, about twelve miles west of Sarwekai. The enemy were driven off into hills when the protection troops arrived, and from there they were later dislodged by reinforcements. The strength of the enemy was estimated at 100. We suffered no casualties.

## PEACE IN NEAR EAST.

### SETTLEMENT TO BE LEFT TO ALLIES.

### AGREEMENT BETWEEN LORD CURZON & M. BRIAND.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 25.

PARIS.—The diplomatic representative of the House Agency understands that Lord Curzon has proposed initiation of direct negotiations with a view to securing Peace in the Near East by approaching Greece and requesting that the settlement should be left in the hands of the Allies. If Greece accepts, the Turks will then be approached and should the Turks then refuse the Allies would lighten the financial restrictions hitherto imposed upon Greece. Should the Turks accept, however, they would be guaranteed benefits conferred under the London Agreement.

Lord Curzon and M. Briand have come to an agreement with regard to the mediation proposals which will be sent to Athens when Sgr. Sforza's adherence has been obtained. If Greece approves the allied proposed conditions will be communicat to her.

It is understood that Lord Curzon an M. Briand have also gone thoroughly into the Upper Silesian question.

### "WOULD NOT ACCEPT ALLIED INTERVENTION"

"IF GREECE DID NOT EVAQUATE"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

A telegram from Rome says Bekir Sami, in an interview regarding the decisions arrived at in Paris on the Eastern questions, said Turkey would not accept Allied intervention if Greece did not evacuate all the territories unjustifiably occupied.

### TOWNSHEND NOT TO GO TO ANOTOLIA

LONDON, June 20.

The report that General Townshend is going to Anatolia on behalf of the British Government is officially denied.

### FARROW CONVICTED.

ALSO CROTCH AND HART

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.

The Farrows Bank trial concluded today, and resulted in Farrow and Crotch being sentenced to four years' penal servitude while Hart, who was recommended for mercy, was given twelve months' hard labour.

LONDON, June 20.

To-day, the eleventh day of Farrow's trial at the Old Bailey, was easily a record length case for the new court.

Mr. Hart gave evidence. He said he refused to sign the Balance Sheet in 1919 because certain share certificates were not produced. Similarly, he refused in 1920 until he received a telegram from a Member of Parliament, confirming the value of one of the bank's properties which was subsequently written down. He did not protest against the 1919 Balance Sheet, purporting to be signed by him because Mr. Farrow and Mr. Crotch guaranteed the shares to be forthcoming.

The judge remarked that he could not understand Mr. Hart's hesitancy to sign the Balance Sheet, when he was willing that shareholders should believe he signed it.

### AWARDS FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 25.

Awards in connection with minor operations within the Indian Empire have been bestowed upon the following officers.

O. B. E.

Captain Charles C. Crick. Herbert P Thomas. Leslie E. Prichard. James B Hance. Major John B. Hunter. Lieutenants Thomas Preston, Lionel Livingstone.

M. B. E.

Lieutenants John P. Coffey. William R. Morley. Captain Vivian G. Robert.

Brevet Majority has been awarded to Captain E. J. Cripps.

BAR TO D. S. O.

Captain William A. Fraser.

M. C.

Captains George K. Hebbert. Raymond G. Macgregor. Lieutenant Cecil E. Duggan.

### 'A VERITABLE TRAVESTY OF JUSTICE."

BELGIUM'S RIGHT TO TRY WAR CRIMINALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 25.

BRUSSELS.—Dissatisfaction resulting from the acquittal of Randohr at Leipzig was demonstrated in the Chamber when the Minister of Justice presented a report describing the acquittal as a veritable travesty of justice. The Foreign Minister has telegraphed a protest to Berlin intimating that Belgium intends to retain th rights conferred by the Peace Treaty allowing her fo try war criminals herself.

## MAHATMA AT MANDVI

### MERCHANTS' QUOTA

### ABOUT SIX LAKHS COLLECTED

Never has there been of late a public meeting so enthusiastic and successful as the one which was held at New Chinch Bunder, yesterday when the residents of Mandvi Ward presented a purse to Mahatma Gandhi for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. It was announced that the meeting would be held at 2-30 p.m. but the people began to pour in by hundreds since twelve mid-day and by 1 p.m. it was impossible for any man to get into the big godown in which they were to meet. The godown could hardly contain about twelve thousand people while about fifty thousand gathered in and arround it. There were people on all sides of the godown, in the surrounding street and on the roof of the long Port Trust Chawls situated near by. From the Elphinstone Bridge to the place of the meeting, there was nothing on the road but a surging mass humanity waiting anxiously to have a *darshan* of the Mahatma, who arrived there at 3-15 p.m. As soon as the Mahatma arrived the number of the people swelled larger and larger every moment. At times it seemed the assemblage was running the risk of being badly suffocated.

However as soon as the Mahatma was taken on to the dais, Mr. Ahmed Haj Siddik Khatri, in the course of a short speech, welcomed him on behalf of the residents of Mandvi, and said that in obedience to the joint mandate of the Congress and himself, they were able to collect about five lakhs of rupees for the Tilak Swaraj Fund from the following sources:—Collection by the Mandvi District Congress Committee Rs. 18,480, the Rice Merchants' Association 1,01,001; the Grain Merchants' Association Rs. 1,00,000; the Lohana Community Mahajan Rs. 1,00,000; the Kariana Bazar Rs. 43,000; the Japan-Shanghai Merchants' Association Rs. 21,000; Drugs Merchants' Association Rs. 20,000; Sugar Market Association Rs. 12,000; the Jain Mahajan Rs. 6,000; the Katchi Dasa Mahajan Rs. 8,000; the Ghee Bazar Association Rs. 5,000; the Furniture Merchants' and the Khoja Mahajan Rs. 5,000; the Fans Merchants' Association Rs. 8,000; the Multani Shroff Association Rs. 5,000; and from other Associations and individuals donating less than five thousand each Rs. 11,000.

The speaker then begged the Mahatmaji to accept the amount which they had collected at his bidding for the liberty of their Motherland.

MR. GANDHI.

The Mahatma then rose and spoke for about six or seven minutes but partly on account of the deafening cheers and partly on account of the rush of new comers it was impossible for anybody to hear him. He expressed his hearty thanks for the amount; but considering the fact that Mandvi was a locality inhabited by rich merchants he thought the amount ought to have been larger. He hoped by the 30th of June, the crore of rupees wanted by the Congress would be collected; and then they would have to devote their undivided attention to the wholesale boycott of foreign cloths.

At this stage it was ascertained that several persons had fainted in the godown and many others made a rush—some to get out and some to put their quota at the feet of the Mahatma. A great confusion now prevail, and it was not feasible for any man to remain there. They began to jump out. The press-representatives were provided with a long stool and a long high bench to be used as a table, but both of these articles were smashed to pieces in no time. All the people now began to come out except the Mahatma who went on receiving funds, standing near an exit. Maulana Mahomed Ali accompanied by several other Khilafat workers also came there, but could not get in owing to the great rush. They were, however, making collections outside, standing with their caps in hands. It is understood that about twenty-five thousand in cash, cheques and ornaments, were given in the Mahatma's hands on the spot. Others also collected good sums and ornaments. Altogether the sum collected on spot, including jewellery, totalled about Rs. 85,000.

### A GREAT ARCHEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY AT ASKALON.

FAMOUS CLOISTER ROUND HEROD'S GREAT COURT.

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 25

JERUSALEM.—The excavations at Askalon have resulted in the discovery of the famous cloister round the Great Court built by Herod the Great inscribed with the writings of Josephus. A Giant statue of Herod has also been found amongst others there.

A Lahore message of June 24 says: Sardar Sardul Singh's case has been adjourned to Monday. Accused has so far put in no defence nor written statement.

An Akola message of June 23 says: The cross-examination of the prosecution witness Mr. Deshmukh, the Police Circle Inspector, is proceeding from day to day. The witness is being cross-examined by Barrister Abhyankar of Nagpur. The witness stated that he could not keep pace with the speaker and used to lay behind. The omissions caused thereby were abread throughout the whole speech.

A Punjab "Gazette" Notification states that in accordance with the report of Election Commissioners who tried the election petition presented by Khan Bahadur Malik Mahomed Ali Khan of Shamsabad against the election of Lieut. Sikhandar Hyat Khan, M.B.E., for Atock Mahomedan constituency, his Excellency is pleased to declare the election of the latter to be void and direct fresh election for that constituency.

# MORADABAD RLY. ACCIDENT.

## ENGINE CREW AND 40 PASSENGERS MISSING

## NO SERVICE TO DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MORADABAD, June 25.

The official report issued in connection with the Moradabad accident say: Six vehicle No. 7 up passenger, which left Moradabad at 1-40 on the 25th June for Delhi, was passing over bridge No. 36 at mile 20 t. p. six between Amroah and Chandnagar at about 4 a.m. The bridge presumably gave way owing to floods, caused by incessant heavy rains for the past 48 hours. The engine and two leading third class bogies sank in the breach and two other carriages, third and inter class four wheeled, were also submerged later. The engine crew and about forty passengers are missing, probably drowned, but no other casualities have been reported from the rest of the train. The breach now extends to about fifty yards, hence the transhipment of the passengers has been impossible. Nor can diversion be laid till the water subsides. No trains can run through between Moradabad and Delhi. The passengers will be diverted *via* Eslirampur or Aligarh. The line between Mandi Dhanaura and Chandpore also has been breached and the daily train service on this branch has been suspended.

An Associated Press Allahabad message says that the breach is about 150 yards wide.

# "PRATAP" DEFAMATION CASE

## PT. JAWAHIRAL NEHRU'S EVIDENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAE BARELI, June 25.

In the Pratap defamation case, examined for the defence, Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru said that he reached Rae Bareli on the 7th January and that he had no idea at the time that the situatioin was so serious that it would result in firing. He was stopped at the Munshiganj Bridge, where he addressed a meeting exhorting the audience to be non-violent and peaceful and not to be frightened by display of force. He was then sent for by the Deputy Commissioner, who sked him to leave Rae Bareli by the next train. Sardar Birpalsingh was also with him in the car and he also requested him to go away from Rae Bareli. He learnt the same evening that firing had been begun by Sardar Birpalsingh and that there had been a number of casualties. The next day when he went to neighbouring villages he was told by two wounded persons that they were fired at by Sardar Birpalsingh. On his return he noticed a number of bodied piles up unceremoniously in a tonga with their legs hanging out on January 9th he went to the hospital with Pandit Motilal Nehru and there most of the wounded stated that Sardar Birpalsingh had fired at them.

Cross-examined Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru stated that it did not strike him till the morning of the 9th that it was open to question that the Sardar was the first in the firing. On that day he learnt that the Sardar had denied his share in the firing. He was told by one witness that it mattered little to him whether orders had or had not been given for firing, as India was not a country where he was prepared to believe that firing was only resorted to where absolutely necessary. The Pandit admitted that he was a non-cooperator and would like everyone residing in India to be converted to his creed.

Pandit Avintika Parsad was the next witness examined, who stated Sardar Birpalsingh was said to have fired from a motor and had killed and wounded many. Cross-examined he said that he was a non-cooperator. The Court has fixed the 11th July for Pandit Motilal Nehru's evidence and July 12th for Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

# FRONTIER NEWS

SIMLA, June 26.

Inter-tribal fighting in Swat has ceased temporarily. The Nawab of Dira is reported to be very ill and unable to take the lead in the steps to recapture the possessions he has lost in the last two years.

Raiding on the Banner Border has decreased considerably and some trouble at some period of the Id passed without the occurrence of any serious offence thanks to the special precautions taken.

There has been no marked change in the situation in Wabistan.

There have been welcome showers of rain in some parts of the Frontier, which have relieved water shortage and will make the autumn sowings possible but the present scarcity especially on the Afghan side of the Border is acute. This has resulted in migration and considerable lawlessness in some parts of the Southern Province of Afghanistan, but the Amir's Government are making genuine exertions to relieve the situation by extensive importation of grains.

The "Pioneer" says that on 18th June a watering party of North Waziristan Militia was ambushed in Techi Valley and two sepoys were killed and four are missing. Otherwise the situation in Waziristan is reported as normal on the date in question.

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It is understood that deputation of the members of the United Provinces Liberal League wil wait on the Viceroy early next month.

The United Provinces Liberal Conference will be held at Lucknow on 7th and 8th August next.

Under the auspices of the local League a meeting will be held on 4th July to consider the coolie situation in Assam and Fiji and possibly the Draft Oudh Rent Bill.

# TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

## SANTA CRUZ'S RESPONSE.

## COLLECTION EXCEEDS RS. 40,000

On Sunday morning the residents of Santa Cruz gathered in large numbers in the compound of Viller Ville to present Mr. Gandhi with a purse for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. A fine shamiana was erected and the arrangements made inside the tent were also very good. There was a large number of Parsis were also present. The total collections came to Rs. 40,000 and Mr. Gandhi expressed his gratification, although he said they could give still more to the Fund. Even the children of Santa Cruz had collected a small fund of theirs amounting to about Rs. 1,000 and the *malis* and *bhayyas* also gave their tribute of Rs. 51-4-0. Mr. Gandhi asked his audience to abolish untouchability and drink from the midst of the people and thus purify themselves for the Swaraj. Accompanying Mahatma Gandhi was Mrs. Naidu.

### MR. PATEL ON INDIA'S WANTS.

Mr. V. J. Patel, on behalf of the Suburban Congress Committee, welcomed Mahatma Gandhi and others. India which was capable of producing a man like Mr. Gandhi, he said could never but be free. They had decided upon winning Swaraj, and the country and appointed Gandhi as their leader for that purpose. The speaker was sure they would meet with many difficulties in their path; they might be given paltry concessions: Pandit Malaviya might be appointed a Home Member, but all those things would never be of any use to the country. They did not want Mr. Malaviya to be apointed a Home Member, but they wanted the power to appoint him either a Home Member or a Viceroy. The Government which could appoint him to that post could as easily dismiss him, and such paltry things Indians did not want. Indians wanted the power to spend their own taxes; they might increase the military burden of Rs. 60 crores either to a hundred crores or reduce it as they liked; what Indians wanted was real power to do things. For these last 150 years Indians had paid their taxes, but in their disposal they had not the slightest voice. All those powers they now wanted and Swaraj it could only be called when they had the fullest power to do what they liked with their money and their servants. Mr. Patel then gave an account of the Congress Committee he represented, and asked that it should be affiliated to the Bombay Congress Committee and not the Maharashtra Committee. He regretted that they had not been able to get the 5,000 members for the Congress, which they had to do. He placed in the first place this item of getting one crore of members for the Congress; it was even more important than collecting one crore of rupees.

As soon as they fulfilled the Bezwada programme they had to do other three things. They were to stop imports of all foreign cloth; to abolish the bar of untouchability and to abolish the drink traffic altogether. When they had done all those things by December next they would have gained Swaraj. Even if they could not do so they could resort to civil disobedience and thus wrest Swaraj from the hands of their rulers.

### A MODERN PROPHET.

Mr. J. K. Mehta, the President of the Congress Committee said Mahatma Gandhi was an old resident of Santa Cruz and he had been living there time and often. He compared Mr. Gandhi's career to that of a prophet of old on account of his simplicity of character, truthfulness, travery and sincerity. They had been able to collect Rs. 27,000 for the Tilak Fund and the greatest credit for that was due to Mr. Narottam Bhanji the owner of Viller Villa, which was the Townhall of Santa Cruz. It was stated in the Bhagwad Gita that for the destruction of bad people and for the uplifting of people generally God came down to the earth at every important period of history. And Mr. Gandhi was born in this country. He had taught them not to fear. That was also the teaching of the Bible, where Jesus Christ had told them "fear not". Gandhi had in him the pity that was in Christ; the renunciation that was in Buddha and the wisdom that was in Sir Krishna. He was sure that Gandhi would lead them to victory.

### THE COLLECTIONS.

Mr. Narotam Bhanji then handed over the cheque to Mr. Gandhi which was for Rs. 27,001. Mrs. Surajabehen gave him a cheque for Rs. 5,000 on behalf of women of Santa Cruz and Gunibehen for the children gave a sum of Rs. 1,001. The *malis* and *bhayyas* of the place, led by the servants of Mr. Narottam Bhanji had collected a sum of Rs. 51-4-0 for the Fund which was offered to Mr. Gandhi as a tribute on their part for stopping the drink traffic and thus saving their money. Altogether some Rs. 33,000 were collected, besides the collections on the spot.

### MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mahatma Gandhi said he was thankful to the people of Santa Cruz for collecting more than Rs. 30,000, although their share was only Rs. 15,000. He was gratified at this. He was proud of Santa Cruz because he was a resident of Santa Cruz often in the past and he was glad that the people of Santa Cruz had not yet forgotten, him. The greater the love and confidence shown in him by the people of Bombay and the rest of India, the greater was his own responsibility to the people, the greater was the burden that rested on his shoulders. What could he tell them at the end of the year? But whatever might be the result of their efforts, he was confident that their labours would never be in vain and that they would benefited a great deal. However, in his heart of hearts he felt certain that they would get Swaraj by the end of the year. The women and children of Santa Cruz should not think that they alone had done very valuable work for the cause; they must remember that children and women all over India had done the same thing. All over India, men, women and children, and poor men, had given their quota to the Swaraj Fund. Compared to what the poor had done he did not think that the rich had done their share of duty. Comparatively, the poor had given more than the rich and the former had done their duty to the country. So had the Borahs the Parsis and the Christians. He had never any doubts in his mind about the Parsi community, and compared to their population and the contribution they had made he would say that they had done more than their share of the work—more than even other communities in this country. Even at this time of the day he was confident of receiving more money from the Parsis than other communities. If he did not receive it to-day he would receive it to-morrow. He was sure that the Parsis were with them and not against them and that they would not keep themselves aloof from other communities.

### HOW TO GET SWARAJ.

Swaraj could never be granted to them by other people; it had to be acquired by them. He would tell his friends that so long as they did not solve the Khilafat question and did not get justice for Punjab wrongs, they would never get Swaraj. Even more than Swaraj these two things were more important. They had to keep them in the forefront of their programme. Whatever other concessions their rulers might give them they would never be satisfied. These two things were like poison in the body politic and they had to throw out that poison. So long as people did not feel satisfied that they had got Swaraj, they might take it that they had not got it. When everyone of them, rich or poor, high and low had realised Swaraj within himself then Sraraj was surely attained. He would not give them any definition of Swaraj just now. But if the whole of India said either by the end of October or December that they had not got anything then he also would say the same thing with them. He could not make them feel, or realise, or recognise a thing which they themselves were incapable of so doing. They must not think that because they had got together one crore of rupees Swaraj was already at hand. They must remember that these were the sinews of war and it was a sign that the people wanted Swaraj at the end of the year.

He did not think that the residents of Santa Cruz had made a contribution which was beyond their power. When he undertook to collect the crore of rupees he had great faith in the city of Bombay to furnish him with that sum, even if the other parts of the country were not able to do their duty. He did not think that the women and children of Santa Cruz had given him their due share. They must not think of these things in the Bania spirit although he himself was a Bania. (Laughter). Women had great power in their homes and they could give as much as they liked without let or hindrance. He wanted to ask them whether they had given him 2½ per cent. of their whole property. If they wished they would have easily given him the required sixty lakhs. Within the next four days they had to make good the deficit; they should not think of those things in the Bania spirit—they must do their duty to their country. He had been told by Mr. J. K. Mehta with evident pride that they had 40 charkhas in Santa Cruz, whereas he saw before him more than 400 women and he was surprised that they were not using the charkhas.

### BOMBAY MUST ATONE FOR ITS SINS.

Mr. Gandhi then spoke at some length on the use of charka for driving away poverty from this land. Both rich and poor women should use the charka and he wanted the blessings of those women who wore Khaddar spun and woven with their own hands. He was sure he would reach the goal which h had kept before himself with their blessings. For the Swaraj which they all wanted, three months were too much—it was too long a period of time. They wanted to attain to Swaraj by a complete change in the mentality of the whole of India. He asked them not to rest content with what they had done, but to do their best to give him more and more contributions. It was the duty of Bombay to give him more money, because it was through Bombay that the whole of India, every town and village, was flooded with foreign piece goods. He wanted the city to atone for its sin by paying the sixty lakhs which was the deficit now. They knew that where there was truth there was victory.

About their complaint that they wanted their Commitee to be affiliated to the Bombay Provincial Committee, Mr. Gandhi said that if they wanted to join Bombay, nobody could keep them out of it. If they so desired the money they had collected could either go to the Maharashtra Committee or the Bombay Committee, the Treasurers of the latter being Messrs. Tairsee and Motiwalla. These Treasurers had not the least power to spend a single pie out of these funds. The Secretaries of the Committee were Messrs. Umar Sobhani, Banker and Dr. Veiker, and people could rely on them not to waste single pice. They made a mistake in putting their sole trust in him alone, for it was impossible for him to look after all the funds that were collected in India. He had done his best to give the management of the funds to good men—for the atmosphere of India had purified a great deal. He could assure them that not a single officer in charge of the funds would use the money for his own purpose, and he had the fullest confidence in every one of them. He did not know the names of the members of the Bombay Committee, but he knew the Treasurers and Secretaries, and they could be relied upon implicitly. He had not asked them to hand over their monies to Mrs. Naidu because she was not a good accountant, although she might coax them, and even threaten them, into giving money for the Swaraj Fund with her sweet voice. (Laughter). They could therefore give their money with the fullest confidence. As regards the use of those funds, they would be used for opening new schools and colleges and for introducing charkhas. It was not the intention of the Committee to live on interest alone. They wanted to spend the whole capital for the regeneration of India.

### UNTOUCHABILITY BAR TO GETTING SWARAJ.

Addressing the Vaishnavas and Shravkas he said as long as they did not treat the depressed classes as their brethren they would never get Swaraj. So long as one man treated another human being with contempt and with hatred they could not get Swaraj, for they were not fit for it. He appealed to Hindus, Shravakas and Vaishnavas to abolish, for ever, untouchability from their midst. The feeling of untouchability was satanic. Just as they wanted to do away with the satanic Government, they must also be prepared to do away for ever with this satanic system from themselves. What could they say of a state of things which did not allow their poor brethren to take water from a well, or go to a hospital when they were ill? Now could they say that they were fit for Swaraj with this bar of untouchability which kept the poor in a down-trodden condition?

Collections were again made and a couple of cows and a horse were put to auction, which fetched about Rs. 1,250. The cash and sundry collections made on the spot came to about Rs. 6,000, and the total sum exceeded Rs. 40,000.

# BHAVASAR COMMUNITY'S QUOTA.

## MAHATMAJI'S APPEAL TO USE CHARKHA AND REMOVE UNTOUCHABILITY

Mahatma Gandhi attended a meeting of the Bhavasar community at Kanji Khetsey's Wadi Modikhana, on Saturday afternoon when a purse was presented to him for the Tilak Fund. After Messrs. Mohanlal Thakker Khushaldas and Kavi Udayan had spoken a sum of Rs. 1600 was handed over to Mr. Gandhi. Collections were also made on the spot which amounted to over Rs. 1,000.

Mahatma Gandhi, in the course of his speech, said that they must use Khaddar to win Swaraja. As every house had a tove for the purpose of cooking their food so every house must also have a charkha and he appealed to his sisters to help him in his work. Everywhere in the country his sisters had blessed him and helped him in his work by giving him their ornaments. This was not the time to wear ornaments; they must live in mourning like Sita. They had to help the great cause to the best of their ability. It was impossible for them to attain to Swaraja as long as they did not give up the use of foreign goods. They must also remove the curse of untouchability. If a Brahmin looked down upon another man he would tell them that he was not fit to be called a Brahmin. The same thing he would say to the Kshatriyas. He wanted all people to be treated as brothers. He also asked the people to follow their ancient professions, which they were now giving up.

Coming to the question of the use of the funds he said he was responsible for the proper use of the funds. He was informed the day before that the caste funds of the Bhavsar community were not being used properly. The funds of the caste should be used for the well-being of that caste and should not be abused. He asked the women to give their ornaments to the fund.

The meeting was held through the efforts of Messrs. Bhikaji, Jamnadas and Kushaldas.

# MR. ANDREWS AT GORAKHPUR.

## "GROSS MISREPRESENTATION"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GORAKPUR, June 25.

Mr. C. F. Andrews came to Gorakpur, from Benares on Thursday night and held a Conference the following morning with local leaders, cooperators and non-cooperators, regarding the arrival of the repatriated Assam coolies there. They discussed Swami Darsundas' statement, that the condition of the coolies was worse in their native places. Mr. Andrews found great indignation prevailing in the town on account of what was regarded as gross misrepresentation of facts. Mr. Andrews had received a statement from the Secretary of the District Congress Committee, giving statistics with regard to the number of the refugees who had arrived at Gorakhpur, condition in which they were found, and methods of dispatch to their destinations. The total number received at the Gorakpur Railway station, who halted there and were cared for by the local workers was six thousand two hundred and eleven, this represents two-thirds of the whole exodus from Assam. Total cost of all operations upto 20th June was Rs. 4, 925. Every labourer from Assam was informed that if he found any difficulty in becoming domiciled in his village, immediate help will be given him from Gorakpur. Some forty-five labourers have been settled by a local zemindar on his estates. Preparations have been made by the leaders for touring the villages in intervals in order to see that all cases of distress are immediately notified and remedied. Mr. Andrews intends to return to Gorakpur later in the year in order to visit some of the villages personally and report on the condition of the returned labourers. In the evening Mr. Andrews addressed a large public gathering. The meeting unanimously promised to continue to give every possible assistance to the returned labourers. Many offers were made by the zemindars present to provide for cultivation of seed and grain and to build houses for them. Mr. Andrews was not able to vist Basti. He received a deputation from Basti and was told that all returned labourers had been despatched to their villages. They were offerred land and employment by local zemindars but they stated that they would prefer first to go to their homes. Hitherto no case of distress in the village has been reported. Nearly one thousand labourers have their homes in the Basti District.

# MINERS' THREAT TO GOVERNMENT.

## NOT TO REST TILL IT IS BROUGHT DOWN

## THE POLITICAL WEAPON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.

A significant statement was made to-day, by the miners leader, Mr. Hodges, at the annual conference of the Labour Party at Brighton. He said that the miners' leaders must assume a great deal of responsibility rather than allow the huge mass of population to go on till the breaking point came, and chaos and disaster replaced discipline, goodwill and solidarity. "May be", he said, "we shall have to bow to the inevitable forces surrounding us." The Trade union movement, he said, was a mere grouping of close corporations with only interest of a particular group at heart. The failure of the Triple Alliance to act was due to the internal structure of the trade union organisation.

Referring to the miners' struggle, he said that the miners' capacity to suffer for the right was a wonderful demonstration, but the struggle could not be continued indefinitely; The time must soon come to end suffering. He added. "We do not propose to make any dramatic declamation, all drama has been knocked out of us. We shall not blame you if we are beaten, but iron has entered into the miners' soul. Government is solely responsible and when the struggle is over the Miners will not rest until they have brought this Government down and achieve politically what they have failed to achieve industrially."

He concluded by appealing to the conference for a generous declaration of support.

# MINER'S BALLOT UPSETTING.

## STRUGGLE OVER NATIONAL POOL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 25.

The plans recently made by a manufacturers to profit by brightening the trade prospects and proceed to execute the accumulated orders immediately the strike was settled have been upset by the result of the Miners' Ballot which has astonished even the Executive who, while they did not pretend to be enthusiastic in regard to the oxer, hesitated to impose the continuance of sufferings upon their impoverished followers when the limit of concessions short of the National Pool seemed to have been reached. A number of owners propose opening the pits on Monday in the hope of inducing a few men to return to work and thus to break up the solidarity but notwithstanding the fact that a number of small pits have already restarted there is at present little indication of indiscipline in the ranks of the men. Indeed the struggle, which is costing the country probably two millions a day, still seems to hinge upon the question on which the strike was first declared, namely that of the National Pool.

# MINERS RESUME WORK.

## IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.

The miners are returning to work in considerable numbers in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, but the reports from other areas give no indications that the men are returning. Leaders are urging men not to break away until the result of the Federation's appeal to other Unions is known.

# NATIONAL LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE.

## AN OPPORTUNITY TO CRYSTALIZE LABOUR OPINION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 25.

Hitherto the week end has yielded no signs of disposition on the part of the other unions to adopt Mr. Hodges' suggestion for a general strike. An excellent opportunity for crystalling Labour Opinion is presented by the National Labour, Party Conference which is opening at Brighton to-morrow and whither Mr. Hodges and his colleagues have already departed.

Mr. Benking one of the foremost miners' Leaders of South Wales has suggested that the Miners should form their own wages Pool, regardless of profits and pay flat rate wages irrespective of districts.

# GOVT'S OFFER NOT TO BE EXTENDED.

## COAL OWNERS' OPTIMISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, June 18.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 25.

Mr. Lloyd George has informed Mr. Hodges that the Government's offer of ten millions, to assist the miners in the event of settlement, cannot be extended beyond June 19th. In spite of the adverse ballot the coal-owners expect men to resume work gradually during the next week.

# CONVOY AMBUSHED.

## THREE MOTOR LORRIES DESTROYED

## TWO POLICEMEN KILLED & 4 WOUNDED.

### FOUR BEIEED TO BE DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 25.

Two hundred rebels ambushed a convey of lorries near Mill Street County Cork and three lorries were destroyed by mines. Two of the Police were killed and 4 wounded. One attacker was found dead after the fight and it is believed that three others were killed.

### CAPTURE OF SINNFEIN MACHINE GUNS AT NEW YORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 25.

Official circles in London are apparently not surprised with regard to the capture of the Sinn Fein Machine Guns in New York. It is declared that British Intelligence Officers had watched the deal since its inception and awaited a favourable moment before informing the State Department. It is believed that the seizure has robbed the Republican Army of its main stand by for the autumn campaign involved a loss of 150,000 dollars from the funds.

# MORE SINN FEIN OUTRAGES.

## RAILWAY SIGNAL-BOXES DISTURBED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 25.

There was a series of Sinn Fein outrages on the railway signal-boxes in the Manchester district last night similar to those in London. A signalman near Stockport was twice shot at and wounded. Altogether four signalboxes were set on fire.

# KING OPENS NORTH IRISH PARLIAMENT ON 22ND.

## EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS FOR HIS SAFETY EN ROUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June

Extraordinary precautions are being taken in Belfast for the occasion of his Majesty's visit on June 22nd to open the North Irish Parliament. Nobody will, be allowed on the roofs of the houses adjacent to the route of the Royal procession, and public houses will be closed. Extensive reinforcements of the Constabulary and the Military, including the Irish Guards from Aldershot, are continuing to arrive.

# GOVT. OF IRELAND ACT

## EARLIEST POSSIBLE RECASTING URGED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

A number of senators of Southern Ireland have memorialised Mr. Lloyd George, declaring that they accept their election with the intention of exercising the fullest freedom of action. They think that the powers granted to the Southern Parliament are not sufficient for successful Government and that, therefore, urge the earliest possible recasting of the Government of Ireland Act. They are willing to cooperate with the Lower House constitutionally, representing a majority of electors, but not with any body nominated to replace the elected Lower House.

# SEQUEL TO MINERS' RESUMPTION OF WORK

## HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 21.

The possibility of ugly incidents in connection with the miners returning to work is realised by the Premier who has promised protection for the miners wishing to resume. A large body of the police was rushed up to Cannock Chase, yesterday, and succeeded in preventing trouble dispersing a hostile crowd of ten thousand, who were awaiting 250 "blacklegs" to leave the pits. Many other cases are reported of handfuls of miners endeavouring to return and being prevented by powerful pickets amongst whom women are prominent in several districts.

# BURMA OIL CO'S NEW SHARES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

The Burma Oil Company's prospectus is issued, inviting applications for three million eight per cent. cumulative preference pound sterling shares at par. The Company has reserved the right to issue further two million shares, but the total shares to be issued will not exceed five million sterling except with the consent of holders. Net profits for 1919 were four million sterling, and 1920 profits are estimated at three and three quarter millions.

# "EXALTED ROLE OF TEACHERS."

## MR. GANDHI'S APPEAL FOR PURITY.

## CITY TEACHERS PRESENT PURSE TO MR. GANDHI.

At the Kachi Dasha Oswal Mahajan Wadi, Mandvi, the teachers of the primary schools in Bombay presented a purse on Saturday afternoon to Mahatma Gandhi for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. A large number of teachers and schoolboys were present at the meeting, besides women. Collections were also made on the spot for the fund, when ornaments and money were offered. Mr. Gandhi in the course of his speech asked the teachers to teach the boys to be brave, truthful and pure. The key of the country's freedom was in the hands of the teachers and it was for them to train the students in the proper spirit. He also appealed to Indians to purify their morals and to give up adultery.

Mr. Kanji Karamsey, on behalf of the teachers, said the teachers were a poor lot and were not able to collect much. But what they had been able to collect for the fund they offered with the greatest love to the Mahatma.

### MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mr. Gandhi said when he was invited by the teachers he knew for certain that the teachers would not be able to give him much, but still he had accepted their invitation with great pleasure, because, he felt as an experienced teacher, the key of freedom of India was in the hands of the teachers. During his travels all over the country he had been telling the people that the key of freedom and the means of redressing their Khilafat wrong and Punjab grievances were in the hands of teachers, both men and women. He acknowledged that the women of India had done their duty to the country in the right spirit. If Indians were poor and were so much down in the world they were as much responsible for those conditions as their rulers. For while it was right to say that a ruler got the subjects he deserved, it was also right to say that the subjects got the rulers they deserved. He would also say at the same time that the people got the teachers they deserved. It was stated in the Bhagwadgita that what a great man did, others also did: what learned men and their rulers did, the rest of the men did. The Congress had passed a resolution asking the teachers as much as the lawyers to do their duty to their country, and he was quite sure that the teachers who wanted to serve their country would never have to starve.

### NEED FOR NATIONAL IDEALS.

When he saw the large number of students being taught, and so many teachers being trained in the training colleges, he felt sorry for his country, because he felt sure that the teachers that would be turned out from these colleges were not the fittest persons to undertake the education and training of the young generation of this country. There was so much slavery in these colleges that he despaired for the future of their country. Shrimati Jasalakshmi who was trained in the Government college, and was now a teacher in the National Girls' School in Bombay, had told her experiences to him. She had to leave the college because she felt that it was impossible to preserve her dignity and freedom as long as she continued to serve Government in that training college. When an educated and respectable woman said that they would realise what it really was to serve in the Government schools. That was one of the reasons why India was so down in the scale of nations. He had no hesitation in telling them that teachers, like any other men, had taken up the profession of teaching, because they wanted to earn their livelihood and not because it was a good and noble profession and that they were doing good to the country. Just as lawyers and doctors had taken up their professions, so had teachers taken up theirs, for the sake of making money and for nothing else. Personally, he became a lawyer and went out of India because his people thought that he would earn more money thereby. He had no intention then of doing any service to his Motherland. He had since then realised that the best thing was to serve one's country. Therefore, he had given up all those things and he appealed to the teachers to give their share of sacrifice in the great sacrifice that the country was doing now.

### PURITY OF MIND AND BODY.

It was the duty of the teachers to be good and conscientious. Let them teach the boys to be good, fearless and truthful; let them make their students observe *Brahmacharya* (celibacy). He was apalled at the adultery that was prevalent in India and he feared that if things went on in this strain for ever they would never be fit for Swaraja. It was not their business to imitate any other country in such matters. It was the duty of the teachers to teach their boys to be brave and truthful. The Swaraja they were going to establish was one based on righteousness and not on unrighteousness. They were out to establish *Dharmaraja* and they were not going to do that by means of force or other ways. When thousands of Moslems were ready to *die* and not to kill, when thousands of Hindus were ready to *sacrifice their lives* and not to sacrifice the lives of others, then they could feel sure that Swaraja was theirs. With the solution of the Khilafat question the question of cow protection would be solved.

### CELIBACY AND CONTINENCE.

He again asked students to observe celibacy, for in no other religion was so much stress laid on that question as in Hinduism. Indians should also give up adultery. They should consider every woman, except their wife, as their mother or daughter or sister. When he saw so much sin committed in this country, he felt despair in his heart of having Swaraja broad-based on Dharma. If they were determined on having *Dharmaraja* then their teachers must immediately realise that they had to train boys in the proper spirit. Only when they succeeded in inculcating the right principles in the minds of their boys and girls would they have good citizens. For their *Dharmaraja* they wanted righteous men and women. But if the teachers themselves told lies to their superiors, how could they expect the students to be truthful. If they told lies to their official superiors, the students would learn that lesson from their teachers. Therefore, they had to be truthful for their own sake as well as that of the students. Virtues could never be taught by means of books; they had to be taught by personal example. We had to purify our bodies, as we had to purify our minds of our sins; we must be free from those things and not be slaves of vice.

### USE OF KHADDER.

As long as men and women realised not their duty to their country and wanted to use fine foreign cloth, instead of the Khadder, they would never get Swaraja. If they did not entirely give up the use of foreign cloth this year then they could never get Swaraja this year. They should not feel sure that simply because they might be able to collect a crore of rupees they could easily get Swaraja. They had to do many things before they could realise Swaraja. The money they would collect would be used for starting schools and colleges and many other things; many more things, however, remained to be done. Therefore he would ask the teachers, both men and women, to guard their bodies and keep them pure and undefiled, with as great care as they had to use in regard to their minds. They must keep their bodies pure as well as their soul. They were bound to do that. They had to give up the use of foreign cloth and they had also to teach the boys to use only Khadder on their bodies and not to wear a single piece of foreign cloth. As long as Indians did not do that the poverty of their country would never disappear. It was necessary for Indians to do so, because the chastity of their women would be preserved as they would not have to go out of their homes to break stones on the roads. They should introduce Charkhas into every home and they should be worked as much as by the poor women as by the rich. What good would the rich women do to their country by wasting their time in reading story books, etc.? What was required now in India was the universal use of Swadeshi cloth and that could only be done by means of the Charkha.

### ABOLITION OF DRINKING.

If every one of them did their duty he felt sure they could easily establish Swaraja within this year. Swadeshi, Non-Cooperation and abstinence were equally important in the progress of their country towards the goal. They had to abolish the vice of drink from their midst, and for that purpose they should go to the liquor shops determined to be killed in doing their duty in persuading their countrymen not to drink. When they went to those places they must be prepared even for their death. If a few men died at the hands of the police who were protecting the liquor shops and at the hands of the liquor shop-owners they would easily get Swaraja. They had to be ready for their death at the hands of the men protecting the interests of the liquor merchants. Only that day he had read of the trouble at Arthur Road and he was sorry he was not there to bear the brunt of the assault.

### RAISE THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Another thing he wanted to impress upon the teachers was this. They must teach the children, both Hindu and Moslem, to have perfectly friendly feelings for each other. We had to teach them to have perfect unity among the two peoples. It was impossible there could be perfect unity between these two peoples, unless both of them followed and loved their religions properly. It was not intended that Hindus should become Moslems or that the Moslems should become Hindus by giving up their own religion.

The next thing of importance was the raising of their depressed classes, their Dheds and their Bhangis. As long as they kept down these people, the higher classes themselves would be Bhangis and Dheds. Because by keeping them down, they dragged themselves down to their level. Mr. Gandhi did not ask them to give their children in marriage to the Bhangis, or eat with them. What he wanted was that these people should be treated as their brethren, as fellow-human beings. So long as these people were down-trodden it was impossible to achieve Swaraja.

The meeting then terminated.

# KARACHI NEWS.

## EDITOR REFUSES TO SERVE AS ASSESSOR.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, June 23.

After a little discussion at the Karachi Corporation last evening amendment to postpone *sine die* consideration of the proposition to present a welcome address to Maulana Mohamed Ali, President-elect of the All-India Khilafat Conference, Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Shaukat Ali on the occasion of the ensuing Conference, was carried by 22 to 21.

Yielding to a strong pressure of the public agitation regarding inadequate water supply to the city, the Municipality appointed a committee to thoroughly investigate into the working of water works system, to record evidence of experts and the public and also to report on the desirability of curtailing the supply to certain departments. The Managing Committee of the Municipality came in for much criticism for exceeding their powers in expending large amounts, without previous sanction of the Corporation required under the rules and bye laws. The President, Mr. Ghulamali Chagla's arbitrary rulings and unnecessary show of temper, was resented. The public feeling is against allowing a long rope to the said Committee.

Mr. Tahilram, Editor "Larkana Gazette" a vernacular weekly newspaper of Larkana, has refused to serve as an assessor in a session case under the advice of Mr. Gandhi. He is to submit a written statement of the day of hearing, giving reasons for non-compliance with the summons.

# OUR SIMLA LETTER.

## DYARCHY IN CENTRAL GOVT.

## PRESS ACT TO GO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 20.

Circumstances quite beyond my control prevented my writing you earlier. Since my last letter detailing the Gandhi-Reading interviews, the most notable event has been the Ali Brothers' statement. Speculation was indeed rife as to the motives of Gandhiji until through his "Young India" he justified very convincingly his conduct and even administered a rather severe snub to the Viceroy for the speech, breathing an air of unreality. One thing however, is now clear. There can be and will be no prosecution of the Ali Brothers whatever might be the nature of their future utterances. The Viceroy's threat of legal action with retrospective effect in case the allied Alis were to break their promise, is but an empty one and will never be acted upon. In fact, the days of prosecution in respect of the "big guns" are over. It is for the time being confined to the "minor fry", and ere long these too will be beyond the pale of prosecution, if, of course, our efforts for Swaraj continue undiminished.

### Tilak Swaraj Fund

Writing of our efforts for Swaraj, I am reminded of the collections for the Swaraj Fund. Some provinces have ignominously fallen far below their level; but so far as Simla is concerned. I have reasons to believe that it is a phenomenal success,—considering the atmosphere of the place. Simla is proverbially dull and unenergetic but real efforts have been, and are still being, made to show an excellent record. If only the country has been half so responsive as Simla, then I am sure Mahatma Gandhi need not have despaired of his country's fitness for Swaraj. The remarkable success of Simla might be due to there being a very large number of well-paid Government servants, but what about the millions of merchants in Bombay who possess the secret of "Open Sesame." Surely they ought to fill up the gap—the wide gap—and show themselves worthy of being the citizens of the commercial capital of India. Probably, by the time this letter is in the hands of your readers, the country as a whole might have bucked up and shown a less discouraging record, but the merchants of Bombay will have sunk in the estimation of the nation if it is found that, after all, they had been fighting Mr. Hailey for the financial stringency and not for Swaraj which would admit of no such bungle. The Indian commercial community is now being weighed in the national balance and I hope and trust they will not be found wanting.

### Dyarchy in Central Govt.

Whatever might be our out-put on the Judgment Day, the success that has so far attended our efforts has had a very chastening effect on the powers that be. To be frank, they are afraid of the whole movement and are desirous of a compromise if any such arrangement could be possibly arrived at. It is talked in very responsible quarters that the Viceroy is contemplating a further step in the grant of reforms, more especially in the Central Government,—an anachronism it had been demonstrated to be so soon in the "reformed era." Mr. Sastagiri Iyer's suggestion through the "Servant of India" for the introduction of dyarchy in the Central Government is therefore understood to be a feeler in this matter, and the probabilities are that dyarchy will soon become a *fait accompli*. The proposed step will involve the dissolution of the Central Legislature and the formation of a new one; it is expected to create a split in the non-cooperator's camp from where the halting and the doubting elements are hoped to join the proposed constitution. But let the country beware that mere tinkering of the reforms without very real responsibility will not suit the new spirit that demands Swaraj and will not rest content with any few crumbs. However, the Viceroy seems to be bent on effecting some striking change in the administration, and with this idea in view he is still plunging himself into the stream of interviews for which there seem to be no end. It might be for the same reason that he has not yet taken up the question of the reconstitution of his Cabinet, for how else could the inordinate and indeed unconscionable delay be explained.

### Pandit Malviya as Executive Councillor?

With the increase in the number of committees, the strain of work has begun to be felt by the members of the Executive Council more keenly than ever. There is therefore an idea in some official quarters to get a civilian with expert knowledge of the working of committees appointed *ad hoc* and designated the Parliamentary Secretary, while there are others who would like an additional member to the Viceroy's Executive Council to relieve the burden of work now hanging over their head. Probably this is intended to fill up the gap created by the retirement of Sir George Barnes whose departure from India was witnessed with the crocodile tears of the civilian gang. If the latter proposal is to be the case, the question is whether he will be an Indian or a European. The present Indian element of the Executive Council is very weak and India would, therefore, like to have one more Indian who would be recruited from persons of the rank of first rate ability and national character. The present day tendency is not to increase the number but the quality, and as none of the Indian members enjoys the fullest confidence of the whole country it is very necessary that the choice should be the best. By all means have one more member if necessary, but let him be an Indian who can inspire confidence in the minds of his fellow-countrymen and let his selection be made in the light of the causes of the adverse national verdict on the present Indian element. Sometime ago, it was rumoured, rather wildly, that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was to succeed Sir William Vincent on his impending retirement, but now we don't hear of that talk. Every one asks: "Who is Sir William's successor"? Here, again, comes the acid test; and let us hope that Lord Reading who has already endeared himself to this country will take the best advice of the national leaders.

### Root and Branch Abolition.

The Press Act Committee will in a few days have finished writing their report which is expected to be unanimous in spite of some reactionary elements which try to assert themselves at several stages of the report. The country can be perfectly assured that the Press Act will be abolished "root and branch."

### Army Committee in Purdah.

The Army in India Committee presided over by Lord Rawlinson is also sitting here and recording the evidence of witnesses who have generally demanded the gradual Indianisation of the army and the control of the legislature over its budget. An attempt has been made by the Committee to invite some of the Nationalist leaders including Mahatma Gandhi, Messrs. Nehru, Das and Lajpatrai to give evidence, but its failure was a foregone conclusion; and today it is learnt that Mr. Gandhi has expressed from Bombay his inability "as a non-cooperator" to appear before the Committee. This means that the other leaders will also refuse the invitation. But Pandit Malaviya, who is staying here for reasons of health is going to appear before the Committee and he has already prepared his statement. Dr. Sapru, Mr. Shafi, Sir Siwaswami Iyer and Lt. Hissam-ud-Din are the four Indian members of the Committee; and the very fact of this preponderance of Indian element is a sign of the growing times, but also, as in the case of the Press Act Committee the proceedings are held *in camera*—a decision which cannot be too severely condemned. What is the use of thousands of committees if the nature of their work is to be a sealed book till their decision appears in the form of reports after several months? No doubt there may be some occasions at which publicity will not be in the national interests; but that is no reason why the whole of the proceedings should be a taboo. It is understood that several Indian witnesses have urged cutting down of the military expenditure to a great extent but the European element seems to be bent on fixing it permanently on the present level. The Committee will drag its work on for a fortnight more and then it would be possible to give a forecast of its probable conclusions.

### Telegraph Committee.

Side by side with this Committee, there is the Telegraph Committee recording the evidence of witnesses from Simla only. Rao Bahadur Rangachari as president is doing excellent work, and as an Indian who would not tolerate any racial distinctions, he has attempted to remove all such differences. But he is a rigid economist and, it is feared, would hesitate to grant a sudden increase, because of the country being financially insolvent if not bankrupt. The Committee will sit for three or four days more after which the writing of the report will be begun. On the whole, the members have proceeded with their task in a reasonable spirit and wherever there was difference of opinion, Mr. Rangachari's view has been the deciding factor.

### Repressive Laws Committee.

In a few days the Repressive Laws Committee will sit and will be presided over by Dr. Sapru, the Law Member. The constitution of this Committee is still unknown; but I hope the members would see their way not to repeat the blunder of the Press Act Committee. Dr. Sapru intends to do good, but only he is afraid of publicity. I trust he will not make the Repressive Laws Committee also sit in *purdah*—for that would well-nigh demolish the lingering hopes of the people in the usefulness of these committees.

# ASSAM LABOURERS.

## WELL RECEIVED EVERYWHERE.

## MR. ANDREWS ON SWAMI DARSHANAND'S STATEMENT.

## 'ENTIRELY MISLEADING,"

Mr. C. F. Andrews wires:—

Kindly contradict at once Swami Darshanand's account of the condition of the tea garden labourers from Assam with regard to the largest centre at Gorakhpur.

I am at Gorakhpur while writing this and can positively assert that with regard to more than two-thirds of the returned labourers who have been sent to their respective homes from this centre, numbering in all 6,211 persons, Swami Darshananda's statement in the press is entirely misleading.

The labourers are well cared for. Zamindars are prepared to give land and houses for any destitute cases. The greatest readiness to help the refugees has been manifested everywhere by the Hindus and the Mussalman cooperators and the non cooperators alike. I shall make a full report later of which a brief abstract has already been sent to the Associated Press for circulation. I have received also this morning a deputation from Basti District to which one thousand refugees returned. Land and houses have been offered by the local Zamindars but the labourers preferred to go to their own homes. No distress has hitherto been reported.

# THEFT IN NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

## A BOY IMPLICATED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 24.

The police are investigating case of theft of currency notes valued at Rs. 12,454 odd in the National Bank of India Ltd., in which a boy aged 15 is implicated. The boy, it is alleged went to the bank yesterday evening on the pretext of seeing his brother. He stood near the counter watching the Gumasta of Mr. Tarachand Ganshamchand, Dubash of Messrs Shaw Wallace and Co., who has left two bundles of currency notes on counter to be deposited to credit of his employer. While the clerk was counting one of the bundles of notes, the boy picked upu the other bundle an walked away, but he had not gone far, when he was arrested and handed over to the police.

# A CASE OF FORGERY.

## MR. RAMSDEN GETS 4 MONTHS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 24.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras has disposed of the case against Mr. William Ramsden who was charged at the instance of Mr. T. J. Tasker President of Municipality C. and M. Station, Bangalore, with having forged certain certificates and diplomas alleged to have been granted to him by various British Universities and Engineering Institutes and thus having cheated. These certificates were it will be remembered produced by accused in connection with his application for the post of the Assistant Engineer under the above Municipality. Accused was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for four months.

# BARAMATI MUNICIPALITY.

## COLLECTOR ASKED TO CLOSE DOWN LIQUOR SHOPS

The Secretary of the Baramati Municipality writes that the following is a copy of the resolution passed by the General Board at its Special General Meeting held on the 21st instant:—

This Board proposes that the Collector of Poona should be requested to take necessary steps to close down liquor shops in the Baramati Municipal limits as the sale of liquor is detrimental to the welfare of the community.

The resolution was put to vote by a special general meeting circular and carried by an overwhelming majority, 10 voting for, 1 against 1 remaining neutral.

# BOMBAY NATIONAL COLLEGE.

## SPECIALISED COURSES OF STUDIES.

The National College, 103 Tardeo, Bombay, conduots classes for the specialised courses of studies in the Honours Schools of Politics, Economics, History and languages as prescribed by the Gujarati Vidyapith.

Arrangements in History, Economics, Philosophy, English and Sanskrit are made for Senior B.A. students on the lines of Bombay University for 1921-22.

Enrolments are proceeding daily. Applications should be made without delay.

Hotel arrangements are being made.

Particulars on application or if the Principal is seen personally during the office hours.

# THE ANDHRA CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 24.

It is announced that the Andhera Conference will not be held in July next as formerly announced, as changes pronounced by the Nagpur Congress have not been given effect to. The conference has been adjourned to sometime about middle of August next.

# THE BEGUM TRAGEDY.

## FAITH IN INVESTIGATORS SHAKEN.

## WILL THE STATE REALISE GRAVITY OF SITUATION?

The President Rajsthan Sewa Sangh Ajmer wires under date June 24.

Thakur Mansingh, the appointed official investigator of the Begum tragedy now appears in his colours. Though hundreds of witnesses including several officials have proved Kisans' absolute innocence, yet hundreds of them are imprisoned. Every effort is made to attribute Peerkhan's death to Kisan violence, whereas in fact he has died of a gunshot as is proved by many witnesses. Laxminaryan is permitted to cross-examine, the Kisans, whereas their spokesman Nagajram is neither permitted to argue nor to speak. These poor people are indirectly compelled to compromise. As a result of the horrible torture poor Kisan Kalu of Khedi turned mad. When requested to release on bail he was remanded. Finally he has been sent to Madalgarh dispensary. The arrested Kisans are again handed over to Thikana and the most trifling charges of Thikana against Kisans are minutely examined, but the jail horrors and other high handed actions which the Kisans were subjected to are deliberately overlooked. These facts have washed off every trace of faith in the investigators. Great sensation prevails, which may take a serious form any time. May we hope that Dewan Damorarlaji and other State Officials will realise the gravity of the situation and avoid this slur being cast on the State?

# THE "PRATA B' CASE.

## PANDITS MALAVIYA AND NEHRU'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

RAE BAREILI, June 24.

In the "Pratab" defamation case Pandit Martand Vaidya's evidence began yesterday and finished to-day. To-day's next witness was Mr. Krishna Ram Mehta, Editor of the "Leader", who attested articles on Rae Bareili disturbances published in his paper of 13th and 20th January 1921. Mr. Ranga Iyer of the "Independent" attested some numbers of his paper which contained material on Rae Bareili firing. Witness stated in examination-in-chief that his expression of regret regarding Birpalsingh firing was based on the version of official communique. He had no communication from Mr. Birpalsingh. At the time of cross-examination, on being asked whether he did so as he had no reason to doubt official version, Mr. Iyer stated that he did not for a moment take official version as gospel truth, but took it as a deliberate attempt to shield Sirdar Birpalsingh. As he was entrusted to carry on Swaraj agitation by non-violent non-cooperation he did not want either that bureaucracy or its agent should inveigle him to side issue. Therefore he acted at that time as he thought proper.

Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru's examination is going on and perhaps it will take the whole of to-morrow. Court has fixed 11th and 12th July for evidence of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya respectively.

# RANGOON FUNERAL CASE.

## SOME MEN ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 25.

Mohomed Hussain, Inspector of the Purity Campaign Volunteers, was arrested on Thursday in connection with the attack on Mr. Innes during the Delhi Prince's funeral. A large crowd of volunteers wearing sashes gathered near the Police Court on Friday morning in the belief that accused would be charged but he was released on Rs. 1,000 bail. The previous evening crowd refused to believe that the accused would not appear. Six men were arrested and two more subsequently before the crowd dispersed. Mr. Innes has improved and is said to have identified some of arrested men in the parade in the hospital ward.

# MR. C. F. ANDREWS TO VISIT RAJPUTANA.

(From a Correspondent.)

Mr. Andrews informs that his promised tour of Rajputana has not escaped his memory. He will resume it as soon as Chandpur coolie affairs are over probably by the beginning of rainy season. He expresses his hope that Rajasthan workers will continue their work of organization more energetically.

Rajputana workers are hereby informed that the pamphlets namely of the constitution of the servants of Rajsthan Society and rules of Panchayet are ready for distribution and can be had by sending two annas and one anna postage stamps respectively. For want of funds the society cannot distribute them gratis.

# PRINCE'S VISIT TO INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, June 24.

Commenting on the official announcement of the forthcoming visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the "Fateh," a nationalist Urdu organ in Delhi, says "If the situation in India remains unchanged as it was when the Duke landed we are compelled to say that if His Royal Highness comes empty handed as the Duke came then the blessings of Great Britain will fall in the estimation of millions of disappointed Indians."

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# FIGHT FOR FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

## ARREST OF HINDU RELIGIOUS PREACHER.

## SWAMI BHASKAR TEERTH'S STATEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We have just received from Sitapur (U. P.) a telegram informing us that our spiritual younger brother Swami Bhaskar Teerth, General Secretary of the U. P. Dharma Rakshana Sabha, lectured at Lakhimpur on Dharma and was therefore arrested this morning under section 188 for having infringed some unrighteous gaggin orders under section 145.

May we inform you.

(1) That we place the injunctions of the King of Kings as revealed through the sacred scriptures far above the orders issued by any earthly King (let alone his puny subordinates) dressed in a little brief authority;

(2) That we do not and cannot recognise any secular official's authority to restrain religious teachers, especially sanyasis whose sole duty is Dharmopadesha, from the performance of their duty;

(3) That, in view of Christ's teaching (as recorded by the evangelist St. John) "*know* the truth and the truth shall make you *free*" and our "Cristian" (!) Government's new version "*Tell* the truth and the truth shall make you *bound* (under Act X of 1911 or sections 108, 109, 144, 145, 153 etc)", we cannot but regard all such gagging legislation as wholly opposed Christian Dharma too;

(4) That, even under the Seditious Meetings Act (X of 1911), Dharmic discourses cannot be prohibited;

(5) That we are therefore unavoidabl compelled to look upon this attack on th liberty of our brother Swami Bhaskar Teerth in and for the performance of his religious duty, as nothing less than a Declaration of War against Dharma (God ordained and man-made too);

(6) That jail life, *when earned as the wages of Dharma*, is no disgrace (having been consecrated by the Lord Shri Krishna who was born therein; the Propbet Mahomed who was constantly persecuted secular tyrants; the master Jesus Christ who was crucified *as a seditionist* fo preaching the Kingdom of God; and man other spiritual luminaries);

(7) That we therefore congratulate our brother on his refusal to cravenly submit to official tyranny over ecclesiastica Dharma and his fearless performance of duty as a Sanyasi and (ii) ourselves on the credit he has thereby brought to the Sharada Peeth, the Holy order of Sany and the Hindu Dharma generally; and (8) that we look to you and to other lovers of Dharma. Justice and Truth to see that these our views on these momentous matte are made known to the people?

Thanking you in anticipation, cordially and sincerely yours ever.

SHRI.

Bombay, 20th June '21.

(Swami Bharat Krishna Teerth, Jagad guru Shri Shankaracharya of Shr Sharada Peeth.)

### STORY OF THE ARREST.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed by Swami Bhaskar Teerth to th Jagadguru:—

(Kheri) Lakhimpur, (U. P.)
Dated 20th June 1921

Dear Shriji,

"Anant Sashtang Nanraskar." A telegram has been sent to you informing you of my arrest under section 188 India Penal Code. I arrived in Lakhimpu (Kheri) yesterday at 2-30 p.m., saw the local workers and heard that they all were served with 144 Cr. P. C. for 2 months (not to deliver any speech on N. C. O. movement.) I was also served with this notice. The meeting was not allowed to be held under Police Act Section 30. The meeting was thus dissolved. I asked the local workers to convene a religious meeting in which I wanted to deal with Dharma and Cow-Protection, and so a meeting was arranged. One Mr. Girja Dayal of sitapur who accompanied me to Lakhimpur spoke on the four viz Brahmacharya, Grhastha, Van-Prastha and Sanyas Ashrams. I spoke on Dharma and Cow-protection. The speech on Dharma was on the lines adopted by you in the Sanatani Sikh temple where you described four Purusharthas and Noksha as the only real goal of human life. Then I spoke on Cow-Protection on the same line as was taken by you Madhav Baug. The meeting was a success. I was to leave last night at 2 a.m. for Pilibhit, but at about one o'clock I and the other gentlemen with me were arrested under 188 I. P. C. I am going to give my written statement in the court but not to defend myself.

I spoke on pure Dharma and the result is such. If I go to gaol I will be forced to leave my Kashaya and Dand Kamandlu, I may take them again from you. The order was only for political meeting and not for Dharmic meeting.

My Ashirvad to all the Brahmcharies and Shriut Narayan Dev Raj. Requesting your Holiness' benedictions.

Affectionately,
Bhaskar Teerth.
c/o Congress Committee.
Lakhimpur (Kheri District) U. P.

### COPY OF THE ORDER.

'Order under section 144 Cr. P. C.

Whereas it has been made to appear before me that you Harkaran Nath, M. Kamaluddin, Khaliqul Zaman, Girja Dayal, Swami Bhaskar Teerth and others will hold a meeting to-day at Lakhimpur to address on Non-Cooperation agitation which would influence the minds of ignorant and irresponsible persons against the Government and which is likely to disturb the public peace and endanger human life and property; and may lead to riot, I do hereby under the provision of section 144 Cr. P. C. forbid you and other persons from holding attending and addressing any such meetin in the subdivision of Lakhimpur for two months.

Given under my hand and seal.

(Sd.) UMACHARAN MISRA.
Magistrate 1st class,
S. D. M. Lakhimpur,
District Kheri,
19/6/1921.

(Seal)

## PARSEES AND THE PRESENT MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Since the launching of the national awakening scheme and propaganda by Mahatma Gandhi under the name and style of "Non-Violent Non-Cooperation", it is a matter for wonder why the Parsees, as a class, do not join this sacred movement, which is acknowledged on all hands to be of an ennobling nature. The Mahatma is trying to create and foster in every heart a sort of spiritual indignation for social evils, not of a passive but active type. There is no reason why such a purity movement should not find favour with and support of the Parsees, who by the very nature of their religion are purists. To the Parsee philanthropists and politicians as well as social workers of the older generation, movements started by collective or individual efforts in India for the amelioration of the condition of the people, appealed with unique force and that is why great and good men from Dadabhai Naoroji down to Mehta and Malabari thrust themselves heart and soul into the movements of their days. These were souls spiritually inclined to remove misery and degradation from the land of their adoption. Spirituality can have no meaning and value if it is devoid of an active interest in the improvement of the lot of humanity. To my mind, the Parsees, as a community, are at present lacking the force of spirituality which characterised their older generation. To prove this one need not go too far. Yesterday was the sacred day of Zoroaster and in deference to the religious sentiment of His followers, the banks and Government offices were closed. It was the day of Zoroaster, the great founder of a great religion and it is in the fitness of things that the day should be observed as a public holiday, in this land which respects all religions alike. But turning to the Parsees themselves, what did we find? We found that their girls were receiving instructions in the Zenana Mission School, attend the institution, as usual without caring to spend the day in prayer at home or in their temple! The parents, the majority of whom are no doubt rich, do not spend a thought as to where this woeful negligence of a religious duty on the part of the future mothers would lead them and their progeny. They do not care to see what kind of mentality is produced in the Youngsters by allowing them to ignore the Zoroaster's day altogether. English education has sufficiently vitiated the outlook of all including the Parsees in this country and those who as a community do not pause a moment to think whither they are drifting and are dependent for the mental and moral growth as well as the spiritual health of their children, especially girls, on Mission schools are sure to repent of it some day. The Parsees are opulent enough to set up one or two girls' schools of the Zenana Mission type. There are a number of ladies in the community who have had good education and can ably manage such institutions. Why then this abject dependence and suicidal neglect? Would it be wrong to ascribe the present state of affairs to the benumbing of the spiritual nerve centra in the higher strata of the Parsee society?

Then again, we find that the Parsees are unwilling to take any interest in the crusade that is going on all over the country against the drink evil. The majority of liquor contractors in Bombay and other places are more the followers of Ahriman than of Zoroaster. They have grown fat and rich at the cost of the health, wealth and happiness of the poor, and therefore cannot be expected to extend their helping hand in uplifting these victims from the mire of misery. The sympathy of the Parsees requires to be drawn to the spiritual movement of Mahatma Gandhi. Materialism has dazzled the vision of many of them to such an extent as to render them incapable of seeing the beauty and glory of the teachings of their own scriptures. Will my Parsee countrymen wake up to a realisation of the danger?—Yours, etc.,

V. M. D.

June 18.

Orders for the disbandment of the following additional units raised during war have been issued:—42nd Cavalry and 2/152nd Punjabis. 83rd Infantry have arrived in India and have proceeded to Cannanore.

A meeting of the Central Income Tax Committee which was decided to be held in Simla on 1st July has been postponed till 12th July at the request of the Calcutta representatives.

## PANCHGANI MUNICIPALITY.

### THESE THINGS ARE NOT DESIRABLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I notice in your issue of Monday the 20th the Judgment of the first class Magistrate of Wai re the Defamation case, but I beg to bring to your notice that, it having been published in short, is unintelligible. It would be intelligible if you will publish the whole of the judgment in full, particularly the latter portion which should be as follows:

"I do not think that I shall be justified if I close this judgment in this important case without referring to certain Municipal affairs as revealed in this case. The complainant admits that there were complaints against the general management of the Municipality. He further admits that there were interpellations in the Legislative Council on those points. He admits there were complaints from Swami, Mr. Percy, Mr. Satarawala and others. His admission that Karim sold mutton at one pice less than the prescribed rate, that he has money transactions with the Municipal Subordinates or licensees, that he sold a carriage to the accused No. 1 and that he sold a motor car to Karim goes to show that at times the complainant allowed his private interest to be in one way or other, connected with persons dealing with the Municipality. Mr J. Drury in his cross examination rightly said that he would avoid such transaction. The so called order to the sanitary clerk to take money to buy sheep for Karim, from the Secretary is irregular.

The Secretary admits that he paid the money from the Municipal funds, while the complainant states that he had asked the Secretary to pay out of his own pocket. Why should the Complainant, even granting that his order was so, expect the secretary to pay from his private money to Karim's man? The complainant admits that he got some concession from accused No. 1; also he used to get from 5 lbs a Rupee while the rate in the town and that allowed by the terms in the license was only 4 lbs a rupee. Naturally such things are most undesirable. But it is not for me to do any thing in the matter It is for the higher authorities concerned to whom the copy of the judgment should be submitted.

Thus the relation between the complainant and the accused helped perhaps by some, as said above, leaders of the party against the complainant, was any thing but friendly. The result in one way is good viz. that it brought to light certain actions of the President. Mr. Billimoria another councillor of the Municipal Committee got the same concession as to the rate of mutton, as the President himself. These things are not desirable and ought to have been avoided, as Mr. Drury would have done. From the facts revealed and from the admissions made by the President and Mr. Billimoria I am led to think that the Municipal matters are not going on as well as one would desire.

Wai, 21st May 1921.

Sd. K. S. YARDI,
Magistrate First Class,
True Copy.
From, a Tax Payer of
Panchgani.

Panchgani, June 24.

There was a meeting of the Executive Council at the Viceregal Lodge this morning.

The Railwaymen's strike continues. The Secretary, Railway Employees Union has submitted modified terms of settlement which the Agent, Assam Bengal Railway is considering.

Lord Dufferin has been elected Speaker of the North Ireland Senate.

The Executive of the Operative Cotton-spinners have issued circular in Manchester, unanimously recommending the acceptance of the terms arranged last week. They declare that in the present state of trade, better terms are impossible.


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## MAHATMA GANDHI.

(Continued from previous page.)

the Jain vow to abstain from wine, flesh, and sexual intercourse. On his return to India, his asceticism increased. Finding that money was inconsistent with his ideal of spirituality, he gave away his fortune to good causes, keeping only the barest pittance for himself Later on, he took the vow of poverty, and thus became, what he is still to-day, a beggar. Later still he became converted to the doctrine of non-resistance, which he calls "the root of Hinduism," and therefore abandoned the practice of the law as "a system which tried to do right by violence." When Gilbert Murray saw him in England in 1914, he ate only rice, drank only water, and slept on the bare boards of a wooden floor. "His conversation," says Professor Murray, "was that of a cultivated and well-read man, with a certain indefinable suggestion of saintliness." Gandhi was indeed become a saint. He had deliberately swept out of his life every last vestige of self-indulgence, that no slightest desire of the flesh might stand in the way of devotion to his ideals. From early in his life, he was a man apart, with every last energy of soul and body dedicated to the service of humankind.

His public career divides itself into two distinct periods. The first extends from 1893, to 1913, and is identified with South Africa. The second, which belongs to India itself, runs from 1913 to the present day.

In South Africa, in the early nineties of the last century, there were located some 1,50,000 Indians, chiefly in the province of Natal. The presence of these aliens had lead to a situation very similar to that now prevailing in Califorina as a result of the influx of the Japanese. The color question, in other words, had become acute, and the South African Government determined to meet it, first by forbidding the immigration of any more natives from India, and secondly by expelling the Indians who were already there. This last it was found, could not legally be done as it violated a treaty and was opposed by Natal where industry was depended upon cheap "coolie" labour and was objected to by the Indian Government. The first proposal of course could easily be met by the passage of an exclusion act. At once began a long and bitter struggle. The whites of South Africa, baffled in their desires, did what the whites in all parts of the world have always done under such circumstances—namely, persecuted and outraged those whom they detested as so called inferiors. Systematically they undertook to make life in South Africa as miserable an affair for all Indians, especially those above the labour class, as malice and cruelty could provide Thus, these Indians were purdened with special taxes; they were forced to register in degarding ways; their thumb-prints were taken as though they were criminals; they were publicly insulted and discriminated against. In cases where the law could not be conveniently utilized the South African whites did what we do so proudly here in America—organized patriotic mobs to loot burn and lynch. Nothing was left undone to harry these unhappy Indians and drive them in wretchedness and horror from the land.

It was in 1893 that the Indians in South Africa appealed to Ghandhi, and asked him to come and help them. At once he responded to their call, for it was his conviction that if his countrymen were anywhere suffering it was his duty and privilege alike to suffer with them. He came, therefore, to Natal in 1893, and there he remained with the exception of one short interval of time, until 1913. As he was still a lawyer at this time, began his fight against the Asiatic Exclusion Act, and won it in the face of the most bitter and unfair opposition on grounds of constitutionality. Then came the terrific battle for equitable political and social recognition—a struggle fought from beginning to end with the weapons of passive or non-resistance. Not once in all the years of the protracted struggle was there resort to violence or yielding to the temptation of retaliation and revenge.

Acting as the leader and counsellor of his people, Gandhi founded a settlement in the open country just outside the city of Durban. Here he gathered the Indian placed them on the land for self-support and bound them by the solemn vow of poverty. Here for years these organized thousand of resisters suffering constant deprivation and frequent outrage, carried on their struggle against the government. It was in essence, I suppose a strike—a withdrawal of the Indians from labour in the towns and villages and a paralysis, therefore, of the industrial and social life of the republic. It was such a strike as Moses declared in incident Egypt when he led the Israelites out of the land of Pharaoh into the vast reaches of the wilderness. But this strike if it may so be called was in one thing different from any previous strike in human history! Universally in movements of this kind the resisters make it their business to take quick and sharp advantage of any difficulty into which their opponents may fail and press their claim the harder for this advantage. Gandhi however, took the opposite course. Whenever in these years of struggle the Government became embarrassed by unexpected troubles, Gandhi, instead of pushing the fight ruthlessly to victory, would call a truce and come to the succour of his enemy. In 1899 for instance the Boer War broke out. Gandhi immediately called off his strike and organised an Indian Red Cross unit which served throughout the war was twice mentioned in dispatches, and was publicly thanked for bravery under fire. In 1904, there came a visitation of the plague in Johnesburg. Instantly: the strike was "off" and Gandhi was busying himself in organizing a hospital in the best-ridden city In 1906 there was a native rebellion in Natal Again the strike was suspended while Gandhi raised and personally led a corps of stretcher-bearers, whose work was dangerous and painful. On this occasion he was publicly thanked by the Governor of Natal—and shortly afterwards on the resumption of the resistant movement thrown into a common jail in Johnesburg, It would be impossible for me to tell this morning the indignities and cruelties which were visited upon Gandhi during these years of intermittent resistance and forgiveness. He was thrown into prison countless times, placed in solitary confinement, bound hand and foot to the bars of his cage. He was again and again set upon by raging mobs beaten into insensibility and left for dead by the side of the road. When not outraged in this fashion he was insulted in public mortified and humiliated with the most exquisite pains. But nothing shook his courage disturbed his equanimity exhausted his patience or poisoned his love and forgiveness of his foes. And at last, after twenty years of trial and suffering he won the victory. In 1913 the Indian case was taken up by Lord Hardinge an imperial commission reported in Gandhi's favour on nearly all the points at issue and an act was passed giving official recognition to his claims. I know of no more astonishing illustration of a battle won by doing no wrong committing no violence, but simply enduring without resentment all the punishment the enemy can inflict, until at last he becomes weary and ashamed of punishment.

The second period of Gandhi's life began in 1913, and is at this moment in the full tide of its career. This period of course, has to do with the great revolutionary movement in India which had been slowly developing during the year of absence in South Africa. Immediately upon his return he took the leadership of this movement; but in 1914, with the outbreak of the war with Germany suspended all operations against English rule. To strike at England at such a moment, he contended was to strike her in the back and it was as reprehensible to strike a nation in this cowardly fashion as to strike a man. Throughout the war, therefore, Gandhi gave enthusiastic support to the Empire in every way not inconsistent with his religious ideals.

Immediately that the war was closed however quickened by the outrages visited upon the Indians during this period by the oppression of English tyranny, Gandhi lifted again his banner of revolt and organized that stupendous Non-Co-operative movement which is shaking the British Empire at this moment to its foundations. What we have here, under Gandhi's leadership is a revolution—but a revolution different from any other of which history has knowledge It is characterized by four distinctive features.

In the first place, it is a movement directed straight and hard against English rule in India. There is no concealment of Gandhi's determination to free his people from the injustice and cruelty implicit in alien domination. "So long" he says "as the Government spells injustice it may regard me as its enemy implacable enemy." Again he declares, "I seek to paralyze this Government Until we have wrung justice from unwilling hands that is what I stand for." Still again he asserts. "I deliberately oppose the Government to the extent of trying to put its very existence in jeopardy." That this is sedition. Gandhi sees as clearly as any one. If he were charged under the sedition section of the Indian Penal Code he says that he 'could not plead 'not guilty. . . For my speeches are intended to create disaffection such that the people might consider it a shame to assist or co-operate with a Government that had forfeited all title to confidence, respect or support."

With all this unbending opposition to English rule, however, there is mingled no hatred against the English people. Gandhi has never at any time been guilty of the sin to which most of us were tempted during the war with Germany, of confusing a Government with its people. "I tell the British people," says Gandhi, "that I love them, and that I want their association"; but this must be on conditions not inconsistent with 'self-respect and . . . absolute equality.'

Secondly, Gandhi's movement is a revolution which has no place for force or violence of any kind. "Non-violence" is its most conspicuous motto and slogan. For Gandhi, as we have seen, is a non-resistant; and in India, as in South Africa, will win his victory by peaceful means, or not at all! "Violence," he says, "whatever end it may serve in Europe, will never serve us in India." We must fight our battles with cleaner weapons, on a nobler plane of combat. Thus. "we (must) meet their ungodliness by godliness. We (must) meet their untruth by truth; we (must) meet their cunning and their craft by openness and simplicity; we (must) meet their terrorism and frightfulness by bravery and patient suffering." Further, he says, "We must bring no violence against those who do not join our ranks"—how well were it, if Lenin practised this rule of conduct! And he adjures his followers to hold "every English life, and the life of every officer serving the Government, as sacred as those of our own dear ones"—think of what it would mean to Ireland if Sinn Fein observed this precept! "As soon as India," says Gandhi, "accepts the doctrine of the sword, my life as an Indian is finished. . . . Then India will cease to be the pride of my heart."

In advocating thus the policy of non-violence, Gandhi takes pains to emphasize that he is not doing this because the Indians are weak. On the contrary he commends non-violence just because India is so strong and thus so well able to meet the hazards involved. "I believe in the doctrine of non-violence," says Gandhi, "as a weapon not of the weak but of the strong. I believe that man is the strongest soldier who dies unarmed with his breast bare before the enemy." Again, he says, " . . . I want India to practise non-violence because of her strength and power. No arms are required for her. We seem to need it because we seem to think that we are but a lump of flesh. I want India to recognize that she has a soul that cannot perish, and that can rise triumphant above every physical weakness and defy the physical combination of the world."

At bottom, of course, Gandhi advocates and practises non-resistance because he thinks it right. "The true thing," he declares. "for any human being on earth, is not justice based on violence but justice based on sacrifice of self." Again he says, "Non-violence is noble and right. . . . Forgiveness is more manly than punishment. Forgiveness adorns a soldier." It is from this point of view, I take it, that Gandhi refers to his movement as "this religious battle"! He is insistent, however that non-resistance is not only right but expedient. It is the one sure way of attaining a triumph that will endure. "The condition of success," he says, "is to ensure entire absence of violence." Again, "India might resort to destruction of life and property, but it could serve no purpose. You need but the one weapon of suffering." Such truth is obvious to any one, says Gandhi, who understands the laws of a universe which is spiritual. "If we would realize the secert of this peaceful and infallible doctrine, we will know and find that we will not want to use even an angry word when they lift the sword. we will not want even to lift a little finger."

Non-violence, however, is not enough. Non-resistance means something more than mere acquiescence in suffering. It must have a positive or aggressive policy—and it is this which Gandhi provides in what he calls "Non-Cooperation." To all his followers, Gandhi recommends refusal to cooperate in any of the political or social functions which are essential to the continuance of British rule in India. He urges that the Indians boycott everything English, and thus paralyze the whole English system of control. Thus, he advises that his countrymen refuse to sit on the local Councils; that native lawyers refuse to practise in the courts; that parents withdraw their children from the schools; that title-holders give up their titles. On the occasion of the recent tour of the Prince of Wales, he urged all Indians to refuse welcome or recognition to the Royal visitor. Even a boycott of English goods is under consideration, but of this Gandhi voices his disapproval. Such policy, of course, if effectively carried out on a large scale, would destroy English rule in India; it would little by little bring paralysis to the Government as the hemlock brought inch by inch the chill of death to the limbs of Socrates. "The peacefullest revolution the world has ever seen" would be triumphant.

Lastly, as the crown of his great movement, Gandhi seeks the moral and spiritual regeneration of India on the lines of Indian thought, Indian custom, and Indian idealism. This means the exclusion, so far as possible, of the influence of the West, with its industrial slavery, its materialism, its money-worship and its wars. The first step in his endeavour is to wipe out the barriers which divide the Indians from one another, and make them one great united brotherhood. Thus, he seeks the obliteration of caste distinction and religious differences; Mohammedan must live peaceably with Hindu, and Hindu with Mohammedan. Then must come a leadership of mankind in ways of peace and amity. "I believe absolutely," says Gandhi, "that India has a mission for the world." His idealism, therefore, transcends the boundaries of race and country, and seeks to make itself one with the highest hopes of humanity. "My religion," he cries, "has no geographical limits. If I have a living faith in it, it will transcend my love for India herself."

Such is Mahatma Gandhi! In this great spirit, he lives among the people. As he moves from city to city, crowds of thirty and even fifty thousand people assemble to hear his words. As he pauses for the night in a village, or in the open countryside, great throngs come to him as to a holy sarine. He would seem to be what the Indians regard him—the perfect and universal man. In his personal character, he is simple and undefiled. In his political endeavours, he is as stern a realist as Lenin, working steadfastly toward a far goal of liberation which must be won. At the same time, however, is he an idealist, like Romain Rolland living ever in the pure radiance of the spirit. When I think of Rolland, as I have said, I think of Tolstoi. When I think of Lenin, I think of Napoleon. But when I think of Gandhi, I think of Jesus Christ. He lives his life; he speaks his word; he suffers, strives, and will some day nobly die, for his kingdom upon earth.

Do you recall how it is told of Jesus, that one day, as he was journeying, he heard his disciples quarrelling? And he said, "What were ye reasoning on the way?" And they said they had disputed who was the greatest. And Jesus said, "If any man would be first among you, let him be the servant of all."


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# MAHATMA GANDHI.

## "THE WORLD'S GREATEST MAN."

## AN AMERICAN'S TRIBUTE

We give below the full text of the sermon in which Mr. John Haynes Holmes, Minister of the Community Church, New York, claimed Mr. Gandhi as the greatest man in the world to-day:—

I am going to speak to you this morning upon what I hope will be the interesting question as to who is the greatest man in the world to-day. In seeking an answer to this inquiry, I imagine that all of our minds instinctively go back to the days of the Great War, and run over the names of the men who held position of vast responsibility and power in that stupendous conflict. Especially do we think o the great gathering of the war-leaders in Paris. in the opening months of the year 1919. Two years ago, at this time, we would all of us have agreed that if the greatest man in the world was anywhere to be found, it was in this council of the premiers and statesmen of the Allied Governments. These were the men who had been tested by the most awful peril which had ever threatened the civilization of the world, and who had brought out of that peril a victory which was as complete as it was sudden. Now they were being tested by the challenge of peace—by the great problem as to how to use a victory after it has been won. And it is just here. in this most rigorous of all tests, that these leaders of the nations failed who can say, in view of what happened at Versailles, and especially in view of what has happened since the signing of the treaty, that any one of these men responsible for the great disaster of the peace, has any substantial or permanent claims to greatness, in the true sense of the word? Of all the men who sat in that Peace Conference two years ago, there is only one, it seems to me, who still preserves a reputation that is without serious question. I refer, of course, to General Smuts, the Premier of South Africa, the man of whom Mr. Walter Lippman said so vividly that, of all the peace conferences who signed the treaty in the famous Hotel of Mirrors at Versailles, he was the only one who saw mankind and not himself in the glass; If you would know how great a man was General Smuts at the Conference, I ask you to read three immortal documents—first, his public apologia for the signing of the treaty; secondly, his "farewell to the people of Europe," published on the eve of his departure from London for Johannesburg; and thirdly, his noble and generous tribute to President Wilson on the latter's retirement from office on March 4 last. General Smuts fought the war with consummate ability and unfaltering idealism; in the moment of triumph on the battlefield, he sought forgiveness of the enemy, and healing of the bleeding wounds of men; in the moment of defeat in the Council Chamber, he confessed his failure in honesty of spirit, and sought at once to repair the damage, which he had been unable to prevent. General Smuts is a great man—the only great man who is left to us to-day out of the wreckage of the war. All the rest of those leaders, who filled the world for a little time with the noise of their fame, have faded, or are fading, into oblivion, never again to be restored, I believe, to the reverence of men. Ours to-day must be the cry of David, agter the battle of Mt. Gilboa—"How are the mighty fallen, and the weapons of war perished!"

I turn away, therefore, from the storm of the Great War, and from the men who rode that storm to power and place; and I look elsewhere for that man who impresses me as the greatest man who is living in the world to-day. And immediately I hit upon three men, very different from one another in origin and character, who I believe may not unworthily qualify for this position.

The first man whom I would name is the Frenchman, Romain Rolland, author of that immortal novel, Jean Christophe, pacifist exile from his native land during the Great War, the leading internationalist in this perplexing period of the aftermath of the war. Rolland is supremely great in the field not so much of achievement as of ideals. I can best indicate my estimate of him by stating that I always think of him as the true successor, in character and influence, though not of course in personality, of Leo Tolstoi, who was himself the greatest single moral influence produced during the whole course of the nineteenth century. Like Tolstoi, Romain Rolland lives a life of rigorous simplicity. Like Tolstoi, he unites a gigantic intellect with a soul of ineffable beauty and power. Like Tolstoi, again, he lives and moves and has his being in that sublime realm of moral and spiritual idealism, where love is recognized as the perfect law of life, and the brotherhood of man as the fulfilment of this law upon the earth.

Before the war, Rolland was one of the few men in Europe who saw the coming of the great catastrophe, and did his utmost to prevent it. He sent out his call to poets, musicians and artists of the continent; gathered about him, as a master his students, the young and ardent souls of all countries; and strove to lead them to those heights of pure idealism in the atmosphere of which he knew it would be impossible for the prejudices and hostilities of contemporary nationalism to survive. Jean Christophe was written in answer not so much to artistic passion, as to a desire to interpret Germany to France, and France to Germanq, and thus make clear the essential kinship between the two. With the outbreak of the War, he conceived it his unique privilege and duty to keep alive those higher instincts of the soul, which are the first to suffer in the strife of arms. Never for a moment did he deceive himself into believing that the war would purge the heart of man, or quicken it permanently to nobler impulses of devotion; on the contrary, he knew that this war, like every war, was a dirty and ugly thing, subversive of all that is pure and good in human life. Therefore did he deliberately set himself, as a priest at the altar of humanity, to guard from extinction the spirit's flame, that when the conflict was at an end, the race might not wander as one lost for ever in impenetrable dark. An dnow, with the close of the disastrous struggle, Rolland is building anew his international fraternity, to the end of persuading men to sheath their swords, to cleanse their hearts of the poison of patriotism, and to toil for the coming of that great Kingdom of the living God which shall mean wars and rumours of wars no more.

If there is any civilization in Europe to-day, and light shining through the gross darkness of the present chaos, any hope for the ultimate realization of the dreams and visions which beset us of a better world. I believe this is due more truly to Romain Rolland than to Foch or Clemenceau, Lloyd George or Woodrow Wilson, or any other of the men who struggled vainly to bring good out of the evil of the War. Rolland remained true to his ideal, served it with a flawless courage, and therewith did a work which marks him as a spiritual genius of the first order. If he falls short, as I think he does, it is in what we may term the realm of practical affairs. In this he does not fail; he simply does not enter at all. For Rolland is an artist, an intellectual, a man of the utmost sensitiveness and delicacy. It is difficult to conceive of him as dwelling among the trodden ways of men. He could never be the leader of a revolution, the moulder of great masses of the common people to a world-upheaval, the builder of the structure or the writer of the constitution of a new political and social state. Rolland, by the very necessities of his nature, as Tolstoi by the deliberate plan of his life, must move "above the battle," and not in the midst of its bloodshed and affright. For Rolland is an idealist and not a realist. I think of him as a silver star shining resplendent above the murk and mist of earth, a light to steer by and to worship. Others must serve as the smoky torches which show terribly the pathways of man's climbing.

The mention of the contrast between the idealist and the realist, brings me to the second name which I desire to present this morning in this discussion. I refer to the Russian, Nicolai Lenin, Premier of the Soviet republic, a man who wields a greater degree of personal power than any other man in the world to-day. In making an estimate of the position of Lenin among the great men of his time, it is necessary for us to disregard entirely such unfavorable ideas as we may chance to have of the work that he is attempting to do among his people. We may think that his principles are bad, his policies dangerous, his whole influence destructive of the best interests of civilization; but these opinions should not, and indeed cannot, affect in any way the facts as to his ability. Many people, for example, regard Napoleon Bonaparte as one of the most immoral personages that ever lived, and describe his achievements as among the most disastrous in the whole range of human history, but I have never met anybody, except Mr. H. G. Wells, in his "The Outline of History," who denied his consummate greatness as a man. So also with Nicolai Lenin! We may think him the vilest monster alive upon the earth to-day, if we so choose, but there stands the fact of his greatness all the same. This man moves among his contemporaries like a giant among pygmies. He is at the moment the centre of the world's life. The affairs of the race move round his central figure like the rim and spokes of a wheel about its axle. I am not at all sure, but what in future ages, this present period, which has followed upon the close of the Great War is destined to be described by historians as the age of Lenin, just as we speak to-day of the age of Elizabeth or of Louis XIV.

If we would seek for evidence of the surpassing greatness of Lenin, we have only to cite the testimony of those who have seen him and studied him at close range. At first, he seems to make little impression upon those who meet him, for his personal presence is evidently one of utter insignificance. He does not look like a hero, he does not walk the stride of a hero. Mr. Wells, who was as little impressed as anybody, speaks of him simply as a little man sitting behind a big desk. Bertrand Russell describes him as "very friendly, and apparently simple, entirely without a trace of hauteur. If one met him without knowing who he was, he would not guess that he was possessed of great power, and never that he was in any way eminent I have never met a personage so destitute of self-importance." The only thing impressive about Lenin's appearance, so far as I can judge, is his head, which is that of a stupendous intellectual genius. To see the great dome of his brow, as depicted, for example, in Mrs. Clare Sheridan's bust, is to think at once of the head of Shakespeare. Aside from this single feature, however, Lenin's presence is apparently as unimpressive as his bearing is modest.

That Lenin is a great man, however, is admitted by everybody who has seen him. Arthur Ransome, who is favourably inclined toward the Bolshevist regime, declares that he is "one of the greatest personalities of his time." Bertrand Russell, who is now opposed to Bolshevism, refers to Lenin without qualification as "a great man." Raymond Roobins, who stands midway between the position of friend and foe, asserts his belief that the Soviet premier is "the greatest living statesman in Europe." Even those who view him at a distance, cannot disguise their admiration. Mr. Frank Vanderlip, for example, has said that Lenin impresses him as "a man of most extraordinary ability." Nor can I refrain from quoting the opinion of the "New York Times," which can hardly be described as friendly to the Bolsheviks. Speaking at an unguarded moment, on one of the numerous occasions of Lenin's reported death, the "Times" referred to him as "the most remarkable personality brought by the world war into prominence."

What moves all these persons who have seen or studied Nicholai Lenin, to speak of him in these laudatory terms, is undoubtedly the consciousness of the stupendous things which this man has accomplished during the last three years. His deeds are almost unparalleled in history. In the first place, he has beaten back upon every front, the attacks brought against him by the enemies of Russia at home and abroad. Army after army has been organized and led against Moscow, only to be destroyed by the "red" armies fighting without resources, in a distracted country, and amid a starving population. It is the fashion these days to compare Lenin with Robespierre, Danton, and Marat, the leaders of France in the bloody days of the "Reign of Terror." The true comparison, however, is with Carnot, the great war minister who raised the levies of the Revolution, and hurled back triumphantly the invading armies of autocratic Europe.

Secondly, Lenin and his commissaries have saved the civilisation of Russia from the utter collapse which was threatened, and is still being threatened, as a result of the catastrophe of the Great War. This is just the opposite of what is ordinarily assumed, for most people believe that it is the advent of Bolshevism which has caused the human misery and social disintegration which are everywhere prevailing in Russia at the present time. Nothing, however, could be farther from the truth! The empire of the Czar collapsed of its own rottenness and decay nine months before the Bolsheviki found their way into the seats of power. This collapse was the immediate result of the impact of the Great War, which in its end, if not in its conscious purpose, was a struggle for the destruction, and not as all for the preservation, of civilization. What happened in Russia in 1917, was only what would have happened in France had the War continued another year, and in Great Britain had it continued another four or five years. Russia simply went to pieces, because she was the least developed and most corrupt of modern capitalistic countries, and therefore the least able to bear the strain. The first revolutionary government which succeeded the Czar, tried to control the situation, but ignominiously failed. Then came Kerensky, who likewise failed. Then came Lenin, who put his mighty shoulders beneath the toppling fabric of the state, and has thus far prevented it from falling. That Russia is not to-day a realm of utter chaos—that its cities are not empty, its railroads streaks of rust running across vast wastes of desert country, its peoples swarming hordes of wanderers trooping madly to the west in search of food—all this is due more to Nicolai Lenin than to any other single force in the world to-day. If H. G. Wells is right in his surmise that the fate of Europe is identical with the fate of Russia, I venture to prophesy that the time will come when this man will be remembered not as a destroyer, but as the saviour of the social structure of civilization.

Lastly, as we survey the achievements of Lenin, we see his great constructive undertakings in the field of statesmanship. Amid unexampled confusion and difficulties, he has worked out a new formula of economic relations—communism; he has builded a new structure of social order—the Soviet; he has visioned a new type of social idealism—a democracy of the workers: he has created out of abstract theory a new technique of practical achievement—the dictatorship of the proletariat.

These are the deeds of a man of the first order of practical genius. If Lenin falls short anywhere, and I am certain that he does it is in the field of moral idealism. He seems to be absolutely devoid, not in character but in thought, of everything that we mean by ethical of spiritual principle. He boasts of the fact that he has no religion hus lives contentedly in the realm of materialism. He denies that there is any such reality as a moral law to which it is proper or necessary for him to give acknowledgment. What we ordinarily describe and recognize as a system of ethics, calling for the allegiance of all right-minded people, he regards as an artificial code created by the strong, and imposed by them upon the weak for the better protection of their property and privileges. To Lenin's way of thinking anything is right that serves the class interest of the workers; by the same token, anything is wrong that delays or hinders the emancipation of the workers. In his activities as leader of the proletariat and chief executive of the Soviet republic, Lenin acts upon exactly the same law of necessity which holds away upon the field of battle. Like the soldier, in other words, he does anything which it is necessary to do in order to defeat the enemy and thus clinch victory for his cause. "The end justifies the means!" Lenin is seeking a great end of human redemption and social liberation; any means which are necessary for the attainment of this end, are justifiable in the period which must intervene before men are ready and able to reach the goal. It is this realist point of view of life which explains the extraordinary contradictions in Lenin's career. Thus Lenin is a democrat; but he sustains one of the most absolute tyrannies that mankind has ever known. He is not a terrorist, and yet he carried through the six weeks of the "red terror" with ruthless severity. He is not a militarist, and yet he has builded on the foundation of universal conscription, the most powerful and successful military machine in the world to-day. What we have in Lenin is a phenomenon which has never before appeared in history, so far as I know—a reformer of unquestioned personal integrity, rigorously pure in private character, simple and unpretentious in his ways of life, devoted to the ideal of a better world, seeking nothing for himself and everything for his fellow-men, and yet a man arrogant, autocratic, stern, hard in outline, untouched by any softness save a love for children. At bottom, there is nothing gentle or lovely about this man; he suggests only the strength of granite, and the coldness of steel. This is the reason, I take it, why Mr. Wells, when he thinks of Lenin, finds himself recalling the figure of Mohammed. Bertrand Russell, when he saw Lenin and his regime, was put in mind of Cromwell and the Puritans. I have to confess that I always think, in this connection, of Napoleon Bonaparte. All these parallels are defective—the last outrageously so; but they serve at least to reveal the realistic pattern of the man, and the stupendous order of his genius.

It is obvious that we have not yet found our greatest man. Rolland, the idealist is defective on the side of practicality; Lenin, the realist, falls short on the side of ideality. What we need is a universal man—a man who combines in perfect balance the supreme qualities of the Frenchman and the Russian—a man who is at once an idealist and a realist, a dreamer and a doer, a prophet who sees "the heavenly vision" and, "not unfaithful to (that) vision" makes it to come true. Is there any such person living in the world?

I believe that there is—unquestionably the greatest man living in the world to-day, and one of the greatest men who has ever lived. I heard of him first in 1917, through an article by Professor Gilbert Murray in the "Hibbert Journal." I did not learn anything of him again until a few months ago, when there came to my desk a little paper-covered pamphlet containing extracts from his speeches and writings. This is meagre information; but when I read it, I felt as did John Keats when he first read Chapman's translation of the "Iliad"—

"Then felt I like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into his ken;
Or like stout Cortez when with eagle eyes.
He stared at the Pacific—and all his men.
Looked at each other with a mild surmise
Silent, upon a peak in Darien."

The man whom I have in mind is Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, the Indian leader of the present great revolutionary movement against British rule in India, known and reverenced by his countrymen as Mahatma, "the Saint." I wonder how many of you have ever heard of him, or know the story of his life. Listen while I tell this story, and see if I am not right in calling its hero the greatest man in the world to-day!

Gandhi was born some fifty odd years ago in India, of a rich, clever and cultivated family. He was reared as the sons of such families are always reared, possessed of everything that money can buy and the imagination of devoted parents can conceive. In 1889 he came to England to study law. He took his degree in regular course, returned to India, and became a successful lawyer in Bombay. Already, however, he had found that religion was coming to have a dominant place within his life. Even before his journey to England, he had taken

(Continued on next page.)

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# Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

## CAPITAL & SOCIETY.

The Social and Industrial Problem: By Alfred Hook (Cassell & Co. 1921).

Of the many books that have appeared recently on current economic problems with reference to the responsibility of the State in regard thereto, Mr. Alfred Hook's Book on "the Social and Industrial Problem" deserves commendation for its lucidity of expression and clearness of thought. To readers in India, the volume will be of special interest in view of the rise of the Labour movement in this country. For in this country as in the west, the Centre of Power has begun to shift, and though it will yet take time for a complete transfer of power from the wealth-owning sections of the community to the general body of workers, we have already seen how Indian Labour too has begun to find its feet. The activities of the workers have yet been limited to the field of industrialism but when they turn their attention to politics, nothing, not even the class interests of capitalism, will prevent them from asserting their supremacy. But we are looking a little too much ahead. What time we are struggling through the mazes of industrialism the conditions, both political and economic, are rapidly developing and almost every day presents new phases the world over. Since the war disturbed the equilibrium on which the world had apparently rested, things have taken a new orientation to which it is difficult to accustom oneself. The present position, as the author points out, is in many ways confusing and its drift obscure. But above it all, it is not difficult to perceive the trend of events. The many recent trials of strength between the Capital and Labour and between the state and Labour, however, point to the indisputable fact that the State can no longer remain the pivot of modern capitalism and that capitalism itself is destined to undergo many transmutations. Perhaps, the best contribution the author makes towards a solution of the tangled skein of modern economics is his presentation of the facts relating to capital, Labour and the State, the relations between Capitalism and Society are subject to continual modification, and the object of practical politics is to determine how fast) this evolutionary change can take place without destroying the social organism itself. Having regard to the very varied "Social incidence" of Capital, it is not practicable to lay down any hard and fast rule for all time. But looking to the present conditions, however, it may be said that there are certain matters in which it is vital to society as a whole that the State should supersede capital by "nationalizing" certain industries. What industries should be acquired from capital in the interests of the community depends on two factors: viz., "the degree in which the particular product is *essential* to the life of the community, and the measure of monopoly involved in the enterprise." We may again distinguish between two classes of industries: those that are *extensive* in character, and those that are "intensive." The latter class, being necessarily limited to definite localities and demanding a relatively large amount of capital, and thus invoking monopoly, afford an urgency for State acquisition and control. As it is, the development of a complex industrial Society is marked by the growing helplessness of the individual. He becomes less able to fend for himself, more dependent upon outside agencies for the supply of the things he needs; while at the same time his wants become ever more varied in character. As an inevitable consequence, the power of the "organizations of supply" over the individual citizen steadily increases; and the logical outcome of this process must be that "organizations of of supply" will become the supreme power in the State, unless the State itself in the meantime constitutes itself the "organizer of supply."

The war brought home this fact very vividly to everyone, and even in England which had been regarded as the apostle of *laissez faire* in trade and industry, the necessity was soon found for the State acquiring control of certain enterprises in national interests. Since then, the fact has been borne in upon the Government in a greater measure by the recent coal situation and other developments. Closely allied to this question is that of taxation and its incidence on the community. It has been recognized that taxation in order to be fair and equitable must be proportioned to the relative capacities of the individual, that is it must have direct reference to the circumstances of each. As time goes on and the State extends its activities, more money will be needed. Of course, the necessity of securing the requisite revenue will compel the State to look more and more to its own activities for the required funds. But at the same time, the question will become increasingly important of levying more direct, taxation than indirect which must affect the primary necessities of life. In India, of course, these aspects of industry and finance in relation to the State have not yet become a prominent feature and are not likely to become so for a time to come. Nonetheless, those looking for a proper solution of our industrial and social problems will find in the book much useful information concerning the more recent developments in advanced countries.

## THE POVERTY PROBLEM.

Self-Government and the Bread Problem: a series of lectures: By J. W. Petavel—Published by the University of Calcutta—pp. 103.

The author claims to have discussed the poverty problem and hit upon a satisfactory solution. Why the subject of self-government should be connected with the poverty question we cannot understand. There is very little of facts and figures and the entire problem is scrappily dealt with. The only sound idea that we are able to gather after a perusal of the volume is that schools should be provided with gardens and fields where the pupils could grow their own produce and distribute the surplus. The complexity of the subject bewilders the author who with a scanty equipment of economics and sane preconceived notions comes forward with extravagant pretentions. The solution sketched by the author is nowhere expressed with clearness or precision. He often betrays ignorance of the elementary statistical data bearing on the poverty problem. As for the proposal that schools should everywhere have plenty of land for the children and boys to grow their own requirements and a large surplus we have to remark that the idea could materialise only to a very limited extent. The great problem in cities and big towns is the provision of play grounds and well built and airy school houses. To carry out this necessary reform it will take a long time as the pace of progress is very low. The treatment of the poverty problem throughout the book is childish. The author says: "If India would adopt an industrial system which would produce for use on the cooperator's plan, she might develop industrially in a manner that would avoid the evils that condemn Western civilisation and, at the same time, develop very much more rapidly than is possible with the present system. . . . With the immense productive power we now possess, a co-ordinated industrial system would be strong economically that a poor country adopting it might soon be as well off as the richest are now." Instead of indulging in vague, contradictory, and nebulous phrases it would have been well if the author had first made his main propositions clear and then argued his case.

## REFORMED LEGISLATURE.

The Working Constitution in India: By S. M. Bose, Barrister, Oxford University Press: Bombay: pp. (278 to 208).

In this compilation, the author has collected in a short compass all the documents relating to the new reformed Indian constitution. The work is primarily intended for the use of the members of the new Legislatures, central and provincial, and for those actively engaged in politics. The passages in the Report of the Joint Select Committee dealing with the specific clauses of the Government of India Act, 1919, are distributed under the different sections. References, cross references, notes and an exhaustive index add to the usefulness of the publication. In addition to the full text of the Government of India Act, and the two reports of the Joint Select Committee, the Meston Committee Report is printed. The appendices contain Devolution rules; Local Government Borrowing Rules; Transferred Subject rules; standing orders of the Legislative Assembly, Council of State, and provincial legislative councils; and instructions to Governors.

## EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION.

The Failure of European Civilization as a World Culture, by S. E. Stokes, with a foreword by C. F. Andrews, Ganesan and Co., Madras Re. 1.

Both Mr. Stokes and Mr. Andrews are of Western origin and both have made India their home. Both of them, after seeing how the Western races are behaving towards the non-Western races politically and industrially have reluctantly come to the same conclusion, and that is—that modern Western civilization is on the whole bad for humanity. Mr. Stokes acknowledges that Englishmen have got many noble qualities, but these qualities are hidden by their racial prejudices. Their civilization does not tend towards the unification but towards a permanent cleavage in the human race. They have divided mankind into 'whites' and 'non-white peoples' and they are doing all they can to aggrandize the former at the expense of the latter. Why should Australia lay claim to any of the Islands in the Pacific Ocean, says the author. Geographically they are Asiatic and therefore they must naturally be colonized by Asiatic races. But these Western peoples are thinking of their own problems only. The problems of India or China or Japan have absolutely no meaning for them!

Compared to modern Western civilization the Ancient Greek and the Islamic civilization were better, says the author. The ancient Greeks wanted to spread Hellenic culture all over the world, but they never had any colour-prejudice. Nor had the Islamic peoples, as every student of history knows.

## ESSAYS ON NON-CO-OPERATION.

The Gospel of Freedom, by T. L. Vaswani, Ganesh and Co. Madras 1921, Price As. 12.

This is a booklet on the spirit and method of Non-Cooperation, Professor Vaswani is a man with some ideas and a fine spirituality, and, therefore, there is a distinct pleasure in going, through these essays. He exhorts Indian people to give up *Tamas*, that is inertia, but at the same time to be careful to avoid Rajas, that is violence of any kind, whether in thought, speech or action. The Non-Co-operation movement he takes cares to show, is not merely a 'political' movement. It is connected with the *dharma* of all Indians. He then tries to make out that Non-Co-operation is nothing peculiarly. Indian, since it has been practised by the Hungarians, the Egyptians and the Koreans also. He then shows that Col. Wedgwood's advice to Indians to adopt an obstruction policy' was tried long ago by the Irish with no substantial results. The case of Ireland ought to prove to Indians that England will not give 'Home Rule' to any people if she can help it. The Professor then goes further and says that Indians should never accept 'Home Rule.' as a gift from England. They must work for it themselves, so that they might grow in moral stature.

After paying a tribute to Mr. Gandhi and his work, and comparing in a very interesting way his methods with those of Marshal Foch, the author condemns the alien system of education in the country, which has been instrumental in killing our sense of patriotism up till now. The three main principles of our national education he says, should be (1) Viveka (Right education); (2) Vairagya (Simple life); and (3) Absence of fear. The author then says that our national *mantra* should be *'Bharata Mata ki Jai,'* and not Hindu *Mussulman ki Jai,'* which excludes other Indian communities like the Parsis, Christians and Jews. In his eloquent exhortation to Indians to work for the good of their country, the author writes the following inspiring words:—

"And in the mighty struggle of today, the world forces are with us, the heavens and the earth co-operate with us the world conscience stands by us, the *devas in devaloka*, the ancestors in *Swargaloka*, the great ones in *Brahmaloka*, the invisible guardians of India's destiny—all bless us in our work."

In books of this nature eloquent exaggerations and strange ideas about art are bound to occur. For instance on page 36, he says that India led the world (in old times in *commerce*, in art, in philosophy in *literature* in religions, but this is only partially true. We do not see eiter why Indians schoolboys of the future should be satisfied with simple music of the spinning wheel only.' Nor need Professor Vaswani imagine that in ancient India alone did schoolboys lead a simple life. It was the same in Greece and China, not to mention some other countries also.

V. B. M.

## FORM-AT-A-GLANCE ANNUAL (RS. 5.)

For those who really follow racing closely, the "Form-at-a-Glance Annual" is absolutely indispensable. It is published by Col. E. Wardroper, 11, Elysium Row, Calcutta and is certainly worth every anna of the five rupees asked. The information is wonderfully detailed and accurate and, unlike some other racing publications, it is very easily followed. We would certainly recommend it to the attention of all hopeful punters.

The June issue of "The Indian and Eastern Engineer" (Calcutta) opens with an editorial on "The Problem of the Sewerage of Indian Towns" which directs attention to Mr. F. C. Temple's M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., M.R.S.I. lately Sanitary Engineer Bihar & Orissa, scheme for solving the difficulties which beset the Sanitary Engineer in India. In "Railway and Transport Notes" the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway light motor coach is dealt with detailed illustrations showing the comfort of these coaches. "Ship building in Japan" forms a special article illustrated, dealing with the progress made by The Mitsubishi Zosen Kaisha Ltd. founded in 1856. "The Measurement of the Discharge of the Nile Through the Sluices of the Assouan Dam" by Sir Murdoch Macdonald, "The Conveying and Transporting of Materials," and "Light Railways. Their Economics in India" by F. G. Royal-Dawson, Chief Engineer with the Railway Board, are the main remaining features of the current issue.

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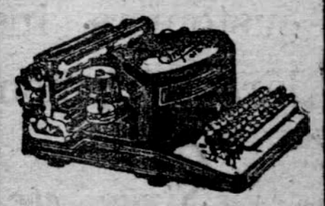
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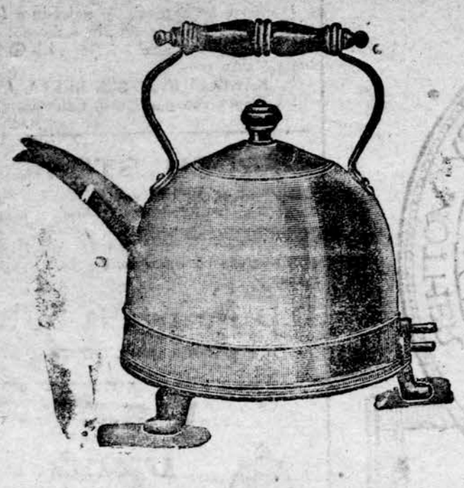

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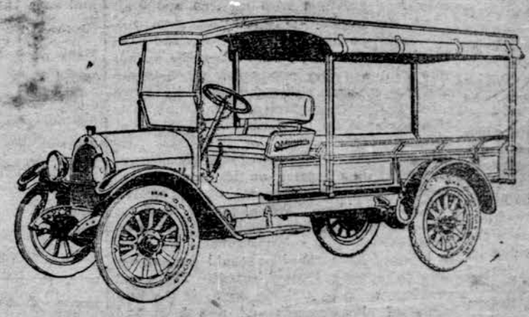

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